

THE COIN & STAMP JOURNAL. FEARLESS AND INDEPENDENT.

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No. 1.

A Betrothing Token.



(J. HENRY, DEVONSHIRE ST., W. C., LONDON.)

This small silver token engraved above is one of the interesting pieces connected with the custom, once prevalent in civilized countries, called "betrothing" or "espousing." This custom consisted of two persons of opposite sex entering into a formal engagement of future marriage, by mutual promise, by oath, the interchange of some love token, or by all these together. This custom was familiar to our northern ancestors.

The process with them was as follows: 1. *Procatio*, or wooing; 2. *Impetratio*, or demanding of the parents; 3. The conditions of the contract. All these were sealed by joining the right hands, by a certain form of words, and a confirmation before witnesses; the contract of the affiance party being called *handsaul* (whence our *hansel*), and that of the consenting party, *handfasting*.

The length of time between espousals and marriage was indefinite and governed by the convenience of the parties engaged; but unless they lived in separate countries and the interference of substitutes or proxies was required, it generally extended to a few months only. In more recent times the modes of betrothment varied in different periods and places. In this country the contract appears to have been frequently performed in church, and with almost the same solemnity as an actual marriage.

Thus the priest in "Twelfth Night" at the betrothal of Olivia and her lover says:

"A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands.
Attest'd by the holy close of lips,
Strengthen'd by Interchange of your rings;
And all the ceremony of this compact
Seal'd in my function, by my testimony."

The first feature observable in this ceremony is the joining hands, a mode of ratifying contracts, whether of love or business, so common even now as to need no illustration. The next fact to be noted is the "holy close of lips." The kiss on these occasions was a mutual one.

When the ceremony took place at church the lady, of course, withdrew the veil, which was usually worn on the occasion. When it took place in private the kiss was generally followed by drinking healths. Thirdly, we have the interchange of rings, a custom which Chaucer speaks in "Troylus and Cryseyde,"—

Sone after th's they spake of sondry things
As fell to purpose of this aventur,
And playing enterchaungeden her rings,
Of which I can not tellen no scripture."

According to the ritual of the Greek Church, the priest, in betrothing, first placed the rings on the fingers of the contracting couple, who afterwards exchanged them. Leobard, the celebrated saint of Tours, who flourished about the sixth century, being persuaded in his youth to marry, gave his betrothed a ring, a kiss, and a pair of shoes, the ring and shoes being a symbol of securing the lady's hands and feet in the trammels of conjugal obedience.

One of these rings is now in my possession. It is of silver, very thickly plated with gold, of a large size, plain, similar to a wedding ring. It was probably the ring presented to the gentleman by his mistress. On the inside is engraven in old fashion characters "God above Increase our love." And "P I" probably the maker's mark. This ring is of the 17th Century.

Shakspeare again alludes both to the kiss and interchange of rings in his "Two Gentlemen of Verona" :—

Julia. Keep this remembrance for
thy Julia's sake [giving a ring].
Proteus. Why, then we'll make
exchange: here, take you this.
Julia. And seal the bargain with a holy kiss.

The last point to be noted in the priest's relation is his testimony to the covenant. This was usually considered sufficient, and, in later times, espousals in the church were often prohibited because the parties, relying on the testimony of the officiating minister, did not scruple to live together as man and wife, which occasioned no little scandal and disorder.

Cleaning Coins.

We have been requested to explain the manner of cleaning ancient coins. It is not a subject to be handled carelessly. Many a fine coin has had its moral character absolutely ruined by the insane desire to make it look "good as new." The noble relic of a Vespasian has been soured in nitric acid until his noble

nose has sunk under it. Marcus Aurelius has been laid on a red-hot poker, until even *his* philosophy gave way. And, worst of all, the modest Etruscilla has been sand-papered—yes, sand-papered—until every mark of modesty fled from her face.

Bear in mind, dear gentle friend, than an antique specimen is not *intended* to look “as good as new,” on the contrary, the older it looks the better. The only object you can have in manipulating it is to make the type, portrait, and lettering legible. Anything beyond that is to the damage of your property.

But how to do that without injuring the coin,—ay, there's the rub.

We begin with a quotation from an English writer who has had experience. “While the rust on silver and gold coins may and should be removed, that on brass and copper, if not too crusty, is preservative and ornamental, and should be severely let alone. But if it is deemed essential to remove it, the safest way is to boil in water for twenty-four hours, with three parts tartar and one part alum; then clean with bran. Many fine coins of copper are ruined by unskillful attempts to brighten them.”

To this another adds, that “gold coins may be safely cleaned of any prejudicial rust by acid. *Spirits of Nitre* eats anything but gold, and answers well for this. The green, blue, or red rust on silver can be removed by steeping for a day or two in vinegar.”

Old silver coins may also be cleaned by ammonia, and by diluted cyanide of potassium. This will remove all dirt and incrustation.

A writer in *Notes and Queries* says “it is very difficult to clean off the black sulphide of silver from silver coins. They may be boiled in strong *caustic* potash or soda. Red spots can be removed by sulphuric acid, but even silver is soluble in that. Cold concentrated hydrochloric acid answers, but it spots the silver.”

To clean copper coins, take dilute sulphuric acid, 1 to 10 of water, the water of 90° Fahrenheit; then wash them well in hot water and dry with a warm cloth. Warm water, soap, and a soft brush will clean silver coins sufficiently. That is our method.

An English writer says “you can bring out an obliterated inscription from a silver coin by laying it on red-hot iron. The words will plainly appear in green color, and fade as the metal cools.—*The Numismatic Pilot.*

—Among several ancient coins found lately near Jerusalem were shekels and half shekels of Judea, which are considered by many to be the most interesting of all ancient coins. They are of silver, and belong to the time of the Great High Priest Simeon Maccabeus.

—Mr. Strobridge, the distinguished Antiquarian who was preparing for sale the celebrated Schefflin collection of ancient coins, has been forced to suspend his labors by a severe attack of sickness. We trust he will be soon restored to perfect health.

THE HOG MONEY OF THE SOMERS ISLANDS.

BY MAJ. GEN. J. H. LEFROY, C. B.
(*Governor of Bermuda*)

[From a pamphlet received from the Author.]

The difficulty of obtaining currency for the new trans-atlantic settlements, was one which made itself felt very early in the colonization of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Spain herself, mistress of the precious metals, could not at first solve it. In 1586, they used in St. Domingo and Porto Rico a currency of small square pieces of leather, for want of silver and gold, and some years later, in 1638, a paper money. It is, therefore, no matter of surprise that the Virginia Company of London, in obtaining from James I. a charter for the settlement of Bermudas (1612) should have contemplated the issue of a special coinage. In their instructions, dated April 27, 1612, to their first Governor, Mr. Richard Moore, they say—(Act. 4.): “Wee ordaine that such persons, workmen or labourers, as shall at any tyme be employed by you for our business in the said Plantacon, you shall give unto them such reasonable day wages as in your discretion you shall esteeme them worthie to have deserved, so that exceed not xx.d. for workmen and 12d. for a labourer, for which purpose by the next supplie there shalbe a coyne sent unto you withall convenient opportunitie, together with the rates and values thereof.”—(Bermuda Records, MS. A.)

The “next supplie,” we learn from Smith’s “History of Virginia,” was not long delayed. It arrived in the same year, and another in June, 1613, but as that author is silent as to any money having arrived, by either, or at any time in Governor Moore’s reign, it seems probable that the company did not make good their intention.

The Virginia Company resigned the Bermudas to the Crown in November, 1614, and they were shortly afterwards granted to a new incorporation, entitled the Governor and Company of the City of London for the plantation of the Somers Islands, by letters patent, dated June 29, 1615, in which distinct provision is made for the issue of a coinage in the following terms:

“And wee do further for us, our heires and successors, give and Grant to the said Governor and Company, and their Successors, that they shall and lawfully may Establish and cause to bee made a coyne to pass Currant in their said Somer Islands, betweene the Inhabitants there for the more easey of commerce and bargaining betweene them (*sic*) of such metall and in such manner and forme as the said Governor and Company in any of their said General Courts, shall limitt and appoint.”

This coinage is distinctly alluded to by Smith:—“Besides meat, drinke, and clothes, they had for a time a certain kind of brasse money, with a Hogge on the one side, in mem-

ory of the abundance of hogges, was found at their' first landing"—(Smith, under 1616), and the Company in their instructions to Governor Daniel Tucker, dated February 15, 1615, Par. 25, says:—"Yf any refuse and will not accept his contentment out of the p.ffitts in that case, we have appointed a base coyne, wch we send rated with our p.visions, whereby you may give to such men their weekly wages when they worke, and as you shall find them to deserve, wth wch coyne yt shalbe lawfull and free for them to buy any p.visions out of the store, or any ffishe, corne, tooles, or any such thinge in the Islands where they can gett the same. And to that end you shall p.claim the sayde coyne to be currant to pass freelye from man to man, only throughout the Islands, and not otherwise."

Par. 26:—"And yf by this means yt shall soe fall out that many men of the said general employmt shall rather accept to take their contentment by such weeklye wages, in Base Coyne, whereby the number of those that rest contented with the contract of p.ffitts must yssue from vs to give them content, yet for theirre better incouragement wee p.mise of our own voluntarie, that the one-half of whatsoeuer shalbe found that wee have gained by the contentinge soe many with base coyne, shalbe freelye imported by vs to those that have willinglye yielded to take their salarye out of the p.ffitts to make these dividents the better."

(Conclusion in February number.)

—Mr. Charles Dudley Warner says when he went buying coins of the Greeks in Greece he "looked in the face of a handsome gray-beard, who asked me 2,000 francs for a silver coin which he said was a Solon, to see if there was any guile in his eye; but there was not. I cannot but hope that this race which has learned to look honest will sometime become so."

—The sale of the collection of stamps belonging to Lieut. Potts, which was held at the Leavitt Sales Rooms, on the evening of December 11th, was a disappointment to the owner in more senses than one. Owing to the lack of confidence in the party manipulating the sale, and from past experience of such sales, there was a small attendance of prominent collectors. There seemed to be no life in the bidding, as the fact soon became apparent that a "ring" was present which controlled the bidding in its own interest, or rather in the interest of the manipulator. The whole sale must be considered a farce from beginning to end, and we fear that Lieut. Potts is far from being satisfied at its result. He was assured \$1,000 at private sale. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, but \$721.20 was realized, one fourth of which was for expenses. Here is a veritable sacrifice. If the same manipulations were permitted at coin sales, we fear that many a numismatist would prefer to cast his coins into the melting pot, rather than see them sacrificed as was this really fine collection of stamps. *Verbum Sap.*

—Mr. Ed. Frossard has instructed us to say that he has withdrawn from the Editorial management of the "Coin Collector's Journal," and he wishes the announcement made in justice to his many friends who may continue their subscriptions under the impression that he is still the Editor. He complains very bitterly of the injustice shown him by the publisher, and particularly of the suppression of his name as Editor from the title page of the volume by the said publisher. Concerning the latter dishonest act, to speak the mildest, Mr. Frossard proposes to contest in the courts whether the publisher cannot be punished for Breach of Contract. Mr. F. has in preparation a publication of his own (see advertisement), concerning which he says. "I intend in my sheet to be pretty liberal and to notice everything and *every name* connected with numismatics." We wish him success in his undertaking.

Volume III.

The present number will be taken as an indication of material improvement in our paper. It rests with our friends how far this improvement will go. A liberal support on their part will meet with recognition on ours, and in every way we shall meet it, particularly in the direction of adding to the pages of the paper. We should rather have sixteen pages to fill than eight. If necessary, and we are warranted in it, we shall have thirty-two pages, with perhaps no increase in the price of subscription. There is no lack of material, either in Numismatics or Philately, to fill a thirty-two page paper, and make it, what we shall maintain it, the best of its character published. There are able writers, both in this country and abroad, who have again and again volunteered their assistance in the preparation of most interesting articles, but, alas! the paper is not large enough.

Then increase the size, you say. But remember this paper is our luxury, and we cannot spend too much on luxuries. We are bound most tightly to the practical side of life, and though we publish the COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL, *con amore*, there is a point at which the expenditures must cease. There need be no limit to your support, not for ourselves—we do not need it—but for this paper which should be as much your pride as it is ours.

We are, so to speak, merely the medium between your liberality and the printer's rapacious maw. Perhaps we are your servant, faithful in our duty, prompt to give you quality, ready to give you quantity, if you encourage us.

We represent you. Let it not be said, therefore, that the COIN AND STAMP JOURNAL, which has dared to break down the old barriers, and take its stand among you as the only Fearless, Reliable and Independent paper of its character in this country, shall be suffered to die out? We ask you to go on, not to stop. The paper is successful, rest assured of that. If you wish it to continue in its present form, well and good. Your present support is am-

ple enough for that. But we are sure you would rather have it grow larger and stronger. Then rally new friends, and you will see page after page added, until we ourselves must cry, Stop!

Postage Stamp Department.

CANADA.

On the first of January, 1877, a two cent postal card was issued for ostensible use between Canada and the United Kingdom. A frame-work of shell-like ornaments surrounds the cards. The stamp in the upper right hand corner is somewhat similar to the "one cent" card, differing merely in the ornaments surrounding the head. The inscriptions are as follows, in the upper part of the card. "Canada Post Card—to—United Kingdom—The address only to be written on this side." Below this the word *To*, and three lines for the address.

2 cts. green.

UNITED STATES.

Some important changes will take place both in our stamps and postal cards, looking perhaps to a complete revision of the whole system, including the mode of preparing the stamps. In an interview with Gen. E. W. Barber, Third Asst. P. M. General, we learned that efforts are making to get a stamp which will not only be a protection against counterfeiting, but which also cannot be cleaned when once used. The loss to the Post Office by means of cleaned stamps is something wonderful. All manner of plans have been submitted, but none have been found practicable.

It is not generally known, and will be news to our collectors, that about a year ago, 20,000,000 stamps were issued to the public, printed on double paper. The upper portion receiving the impression was soft and porous, and it was supposed that any attempt to clean off the canceling mark would render the impressed portion perfectly pulpy, and thus effectually destroy it. These stamps did not meet with much favor, and the plan was abandoned. Have any of our collectors seen the stamps?

If no new plan is perfected, then the present stamps will be changed in some important particular, both of design and color. It is proposed to remove the back-ground around Washington's head on the 3 ct. stamps, and perhaps on some of the others, in order that the canceling mark may be more effectual.

CUBA.

From Mr. R. R. Bogert we learn that Cuba is again in the field with a new series of stamps. The type is similar to the 1st. edition of the Alphonso stamps. At top "Cuba 1877;" below the value, of which but one, the 25 cts, Pesetas has thus far appeared.

Judging from the first appearance of the word "Cuba" on these stamps, it is to be in-

ferrered that a distinct series will be prepared for the Island of Porto Rico.

25 cts. Pesetas, greenish blue.

HOLLAND.

The cut represents the new series of stamps just adopted for newspapers, the value of $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. of the previous series having been suppressed. The colors adopted are the following:

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. rose. 2 c. yellow.
1 c. green. $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. violet.



MONTSERRAT.

Some time since we received from a correspondent a specimen of the postage stamps introduced into this colony. From *Le Timbre Poste* we learn of an additional value. From the cut it will be seen the stamps are those of Antigua utilized by the inevitable surcharge.

1d. red. 6 pence, green.



PERSIA.

The astonishment of the collector may well be excited on seeing the cut of one of the new series of Persian stamps. It is well known that the Shah, while in Europe paid little heed to European customs; but it must have required a bold defiance of Mohammedan fanaticism to depict the head of a human being on a postage stamp, or any other object of use or ornament. The Sultan of Turkey owed his fall to his attempts to reform or rather to liberalize this fanaticism. On the part of the Shah of Persia this innovation betokens either the loss of Mohammedan influence, or else a determined effort which cannot be resisted by his people, to introduce European customs in the management of his affairs. However, we are not yet disposed to accept this new series as authentic, even on the authority of Dr. Moschkau's Magazine.

The Revenue Stamp Corner.

PRESIDED OVER BY
WALTER LEE BROWN.

NOTES FROM A COLLECTION OF REVENUE STAMPS
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
(Continued.)

Remarks. The only values of this class of Court Fee stamps that have been described, are those up to and including the 2 Rupees—all of the higher ones have been unknown to stamp

collectors. And now concerning the Indian inscriptions found on this class of stamps. For the values in annas, we can do no better than give a translation of an interesting account of them, found on page 76 of No. 22 of *Timbre Fiscal*. The notes in brackets are our own. "On the left side are Arabic [or Turkish] figures [which are probably familiar to our readers], preceded by a sign which is a sort of comma upside down [signifying anna or annas]. At the right, the figures are fractions of rupees. It is well to know that in India the only fractions employed are 4ths, 16ths, 64ths, and 256ths. The first and third are indicated by means of vertical bars; the second and fourth by horizontal bars for the numbers 1, 2 and 3, and it is by the combination of these horizontal and vertical bars that the fraction is expressed. The first, at the left, vertical, indicates the 4ths; the second, horizontal, indicates the 16ths; the third, vertical, indicates the 64ths; and the last, horizontal, the 256ths. [It would be well to note here that the rupee is equal to 16 annas.]

1 *Anna*. One horizontal bar of which the extremity joins on with a sort of crescent placed beneath, [the crescent signifies rupee], and which is found in all of the fractions, the equivalent to 1-16 of a rupee.

2 *Annas*. Two horizontal bars, of which the upper one joins on it with the crescent, equal to 2-16 or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a rupee.

3 *Annas*. Three horizontal bars equal to 3-16 of a rupee.

4 *Annas*. One vertical bar, equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a rupee.

6 *Annas*; One vertical bar, and at the right two horizontal bars, equal to $\frac{1}{4} + 2-16 = 4-16 + 2-16 = 6-16$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ of a rupee.

8 *Annas*. Two vertical bars, equal to 2-4 or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a rupee.

12 *Annas*. Three vertical bars, equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a rupee."

For the inscriptions on the values in rupees, we are obliged to Mr. S. Kellog, a missionary from India, who has kindly given us a translation. All of the inscriptions are in the Oordoo or Hindooostanee language, and in characters Arabic (or Persian) and Sanscrit.

2d type. The inscriptions at top of stamps of this type are the Arabic or Persian. A similar set of characters is found on each value; this is the word "Rupeia" or "Rupees." Beside this is the value in *letters*, not figures. Their equivalent in English is as follows:

One = ek or aek (as in ache.)
Two = do (" dough.)
Four = char (" bar.)
Five = panch (" stanch.)
Seven = sat (" art.)

The inscriptions at bottom are the same, except that they are in the Sanscrit characters.

3d type. In the stamps of this type the Arabic characters are at the left, the Sanscrit at the right.

Ten = doos (as in puss.)
Twenty = bis (" peace.)

Forty = chalta (" marl.)
Seventy = suttr (" hut.)

4th type. Again the Arabic is at the top, and the Sanscrit at the bottom. "Hundred" is expressed by "san" (as in barn.)

One Hundred = aek san.

Two " = do "

Four " = char "

Seven " = sat "

5th type. The Arabic at the top is expressed by "Aek hazar" or "One Thousand," the Sanscrit at bottom by "Hajar" (the one is understood) meaning the same.

To be continued.

BUENOS AYRES.

On the 8th of January, 1876, was issued a revenue stamp for Buenos Ayres, which for some time was supposed to be the only one of the series. But, later, information has appeared, together with a number of the stamps, which prove the existence of a long list of values. According to the decree the following values are to be issued if they have not already appeared. Pesos, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1200, 1400, 1600, 1800, and 2000. But this list does not prove that all the values will be issued, consequently we think it best to give those values that are known to exist. First, a word concerning the types. We can speak only of those we have seen. All of the values contain, in the centre, the portrait, three-quarters to right, of Bernardino Rivadavia; around it the inscription "Provincia de Buenos-Aires," in little label above, "1876;" in another label below, the value in figures; also figures of value in each corner; the centre inscription is in white letters on colored ground, all others being the reverse—colored impression on white paper—perforated 12. This is a general description of all values. In types we have

1st type. Size 19 mms. by 28 mms. Portrait is in a circular band containing inscription. Value below in a hat-shaped frame. Value in each corner in a circle. Ground of waved lines.

1. Peso. Mauve.

To this same type probably belongs, as cited by the *Timbre Fiscal*.

3. Pesos. Blue.

These appear to have been the only values seen unsurcharged. That some of the values are used as exchange stamps is evident, when we find them with "Primera de Cambio," "Segunda de Cambio," and "Tercera de Cambio," (1st, 2d, and 3d, of exchange) surcharged red.

"Primera de Cambio." All of the values up to and including the 200 Pesos are noticed by the *Timbre Fiscal*, but it does not give the colors or types. The *Ami des Timbres* give 2, 3, and 7 Pesos, blue.

"Segunda de Cambio." The *Timbre Fiscal* enumerates only the following values, after the

Ami des Timbres: 2 pesos, *blue*; 5, 30, 40, 50, 100 pesos, *green*; 200 and 250 pesos, *brown*. Having in our possession three values of the Secunda, we are able to give the type.

2d type. Size 21 mms. by 35 mms. Portrait is in an oval band containing inscription. Value below in a curiously shaped rectangular label. Value in each corner in a curved label. Curved ornaments around centre. Ground of waved lines.

150 Pesos, *brown*.

This not only adds a new value to the list given above, but it also shows the dividing line between the colors, the *green* ones ending with the 100 Pesos, and the *brown* ones beginning with the 150 Pesos.

3d type. Same size as the last.

The main difference between the two types is that, on the 3d. type the ground is trellised instead of being of waved lines, and it has no ornaments around the centre.

200 Pesos, *brown*.

4th type. Same size. The centre oval is now placed in a *shield*, and the ground is of perpendicular, intersected by diagonal lines.

250 Pesos, *brown*.

“Tercera de Cambio.” The stamps with this surcharge appear not to have reached the foreign magazines, although the *Timbre Fiscal* presumes they exist. We have met with but one value, and as it is the 3d. type (being the same already described, we merely mention it. Surcharge *red*.

200 Pesos, *brown*.

SOME OF THE REVENUE STAMPS AT THE
CENTENNIAL.
(Continued.)

JAPAN.

We are sorry that we cannot praise the exhibit of Japan in the line of revenue stamps, for the simple reason that, smart as the Japanese generally are, they were so foolish as to hang their frames containing the stamps so high upon the walls as to make examination an impossibility. We could see that there were specimens of their new tobacco stamps, both the small rectangular and the long strips, and that there were also silk stamps, but that was all we could do. As all of the types have been illustrated in the foreign papers, it is not much loss after all. Under the frames were electro-types of the same tobacco stamps. We pass now to

TASMANIA.

This was the only colony of Great Britain that produced its stamps, and this was evidently the exhibit of some collector. It is also a curious fact that the stamps were the only ones in the entire exhibition that were *bona fide stamps*, all the others being *proofs*. A little oval frame contained specimens, all *unused* of some of the postage stamps, and the known series of the bill stamps, the latter being all *perforated*.

3 pence, *green*. 5 sh. *brown*.
2 sh. 6 pence *red*. 10 " *orange*.

THE CEMETERY.

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THE
COIN & STAMP JOURNAL.
FEARLESS AND INDEPENDENT.

VOL. III.

NEW-YORK, FEB'Y, 1877.

No. 2.

THE HOG MONEY OF THE SOMERS
ISLANDS.

BY MAJ. GEN. J. H. LEFROY, C. B.
(*Governor of Bermuda.*)

[Concluded from p. 3.]

The Hog money of the Somers Islands, as it is the earliest of all colonial coins, has also been regarded as the rarest. A specimen, sold at the sale of the Rev. Jos. Martin, which I take to have been the piece at one time in the cabinet of Thomas Hollis, was then supposed to be unique. It was engraved by Snelling, 1769, [Miscellaneous views of the Coins struck by English Princes, &c., &c., by Thomas Snelling, London, MDCCCLXIX, Pl. iv, 15.] and by Ruding, [Suppt., Part ii, Pl. vii. 14.] and described in the Numismatic Chronicle, by the late Mr. Henry Christmas, as the only specimen known to exist. It was of the xii d. value. The existence of a smaller type of vi d. current value, does not appear to have been known to either of these authorities, and the writer has only seen three examples. Of the larger type, there are in Bermuda itself about eight examples, one of which was found as recently as last year; but of these, two or three are indifferent specimens.

Mr. Christmas' description is as follows:

TYPE I.

Obv.—**SOMER ISLAND.** A wild boar, with the Roman numerals XII. MM, a mullet of five points.

There seems to have been a misprint in the word **SOMER**, as it is spelt **SOMMER** on the coins, and also in the engravings of Snelling and Ruding.

Rev.—A ship under sail, firing a gun, [with the cross of St. George at every masthead.]

There is something projecting beyond the prow of a curved character, which may possibly be intended for the smoke of a cannon, but seems much like a fantastic beak. A defect in the striking of the side of the ship may possibly have been mistaken for the representation of smoke from a cannon.

TYPE II.

Obv.—**SOMMER ISLAND.** A wild boar, with the Roman numerals VI. MM, a cross.

Rev.—A ship under sail, with the cross of St. George at every masthead.

The hogs are very well drawn, and do not bear out the statements of the half-starved character of these animals in their wild state. The ships, with their high poop and forecastle, are of a very ancient type.

The records of the Colony of Bermuda are extant from the year 1616 downwards, but careful and repeated examination has failed to discover any illusion to this coinage. The currency was tobacco; all debts were recovered and paid in tobacco; all taxes were assessed and levied in tobacco. It would seem as if an insuperable prejudice, which the Company seem to have anticipated, had, from the commencement, prevented the circulation of money without intrinsic value. Where tobacco is not mentioned, the word sterling is always introduced, and this is perhaps the only ground for a supposition that there may once have been a metallic currency circulation; but as the coins were not intended to leave the colony, the very limited number of specimens now known to have been preserved, is itself an argument that few were ever issued.

BERMUDA, February, 1876.

THE DA SILVA SALE.

The collection of B. Da Silva, of New Orleans, which was offered for sale at auction, on November 6, 7 and 8, by Mr. John W. Haseltine, of Philadelphia, included United States and Foreign silver and gold coins and medals, Spanish coins, Numismatic books, etc. The following are the most important prices: Lot 47, store card of "Nathan C. Folger," New Orleans; brass, fine, rare, size 21, \$1.10. 52, Charles C. Gaines, New Orleans; *obv.*, a padlock, brass, good, size 18, \$1.10. 70, R. E. Russell, 1837, "I O. U. 12½ c." fine, very rare, size 12, \$3.50. 102, *obv.* two hemispheres, chain broken, three rings entwined, on which are inscribed "Religio, Summa Libertas, Concordia;" *rev.*, delicate wreath, "Prima Epochæ," base silver, size 31, \$6.00. 114, George III, Indian medal (Canada) \$8.00. 116, 1832, "Agricultural Society Montreal, Lower Canada," silver medal, very good, scarce size 25, \$8.00. 149, silver medal of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, size 36, \$9.00. 505, 1630, Augsburg Confession Crown, fine rare, \$5.00. 570, Morales dollar, (Mexico,) \$1.00.

sharp; bold impression, very rare, partly pierced, \$9.25. 709, 1795 Eagle, (U. S.) very good, very rare, \$16.00. 712, 1795, small eagle, (U. S.) close date, \$8.75. 794, a gold medal by Andrieu; fine head to right; rev., wreath, "Mitescunt Aspera Soecla," weight 54 dwts, 7 gr. size 26, \$46.75. 849, One-quarter of a Spanish dollar, cut out and stamped on obverse, eagle in centre, surrounded by "Nouvelle Orleans;" rev., "P. B." surrounded by a chain of 14 links, \$15.00. 850, the same, chain with 16 links, \$16.75. 851, same, \$17.50. 852, same, \$16.50. 1079, Shekel of Simon Maccabeus, \$9.25.

As we go to press, Mr Haseltine has under way another large sale of coins, embracing political, store-cards and a lot of postage stamps. Further particulars in March number.

THE COGAN COIN SALE, OF FEBRUARY 1 AND 2.

From this catalogue which contains 1,000 lots and an *addenda* of 208 lots, we quote the following important lots :

96	1851 dollar, beautiful proof,	\$34.50
113	1796 half dollar, rubbed	19.00
114	1797 " same,	14.00
130	1815 " " trifle circulated	3.00
276	1793 wreath cent, head rubbed,	8.00
278	1794 very fine cent,	5.50
281	1795 cent, this planchet, fine,	9.25
287	1799 " head rubbed,	15.00
293	1804 " broken die,	10.50
362	1793 half cent, fair impression,	2.75
664	1796 quarter-dollar,	3.50
669	1815 " unusually good,	4.00
789	1795 half-dime, fine impression	3.00
791	1797 " 15 stars,	3.75
849	1858 beautiful proof set,	10.25
872*	1839 flying Eagle dollar,	35.00
878	1792 Washington cent,	17.25
944	1694 Carolina Elephant,	17.00
965	1787 N. Y. Excelsior cent,	17.50

ADDENDA.

102	1856 Nickel cent, uncirculated,	3.00
189	Crosby's "Early Coins of America," bound,	12.00
201	"The American Bond Detector,"	19.00

U. S. COINAGE OF THE YEAR ENDING, JUNE 30'76.

Philadelphia Mint.

D'ble Eagles,	411,445	Half-Doll's,	4,913,050
Eagles,	832	Quarter "	9,661,050
Half-Eagles,	1,677	Twenty Cts	37,800
Three Dollars,	45	Dimes,	14,411,050
Quar' Eagles,	4,621	Five Cent,	2,654,000
Dollars,	3,545	Three "	252,000
Trade Dol's,	280,050	One "	12,009,00

San Francisco Mint.

D'ble Eag's,	1,345,000	Trade Dol's,	4,523,000
Eagles,	5,000	Half "	3,544,000
Half Eagles,	9,000	Quarter "	4,320,000
Quarter "	16,000		

Carson, Nev. Mint.

D'ble Eagles,	138,391	Half Dols.,	1,514,000
Eagles,	3,529	Quar.Dols.,	2,444,000
Half Eagles,	3,683	Twenty Cent,	140,000
Three Dols.,	1,329,000	Dimes,	8,480,000

Our Book Table.

Numisgraphics, or a List of Catalogues, in which occur Coins or Medals, which have been sold by auction in the United States. Also, a List of Catalogues or Price Lists of Coins, issued by Dealers. Also, a List of Various Publications, of more or less interest to Numismatologists, which have been published in the United States. Compiled by E. J. ATTINELLI. New York: 1876. [Royal 8vo., pp. 123. Price \$2.00.]

Rather a long title for a most interesting publication, which by the way, is more than a List of Catalogues and Coin publications. There is scarcely a page which does not contain some amusing anecdote or reminiscence, or sketch of prominent Coin collectors in this country. To quote from the preface: "This little work is, with some diffidence, presented to those interested in the numismatology of this country, as an aid to collectors of Coin Catalogues, or those desirous of procuring a numismatic library relating to American Coins or Medals or subjects germane, which have been printed in this country." The first part is devoted to a descriptive list of upwards of four hundred Coin Sale Catalogues, arranged chronologically. An ample index to this part will be found at the end of the book. In the second part will be found what are usually termed "Private Catalogues," which includes Catalogues by or for use of institutions or individuals and dealers' price-lists. These are also arranged chronologically. The third part may be used as a hint in the promotion of a numismatic library, devoted to American subjects; this part is arranged alphabetically, generally by the author's name.

Literatura Philatélica En España. Apuntes para la Redacción de un Catálogo, por el DR. THEBUSSEM. Sevilla: 1876. [8vo., pp. XIV, 34, Price 40c, with postage.]

Dr. Thebussem, the able Spanish philatelic writer and founder of the French Society of Philatelists, has again appeared in a work of which the above is the title. It is a catalogue of Philatelic Literature published in Spain, and contains 146 subjects, spread through five sections. Section I contains the title of Legal Documents. Section II, Articles, Periodicals, Pamphlets, etc., devoted to postage-stamps. Section III, Catalogues, Price-lists, Announcements, etc. Section IV is devoted to Curiosities of Philately, such as early cancellations and post-marks, surcharges, etc. Section V contains the titles of articles published in French or English, by the author, Dr. Thebussem, (Don Mariano Pardo de Figueroa,) The work is interspersed with very interesting explana-

tory notes, and will, we trust, find its way into the library of every stamp-collector.

Descriptive Price Catalogue of the Revenue Stamps of all nations. Compiled by F. TRIFET, from the latest and best authorities. First edition. Boston, Mass.: 1877. [8vo., pp. 26. Price 25c., post-free.]

The first edition of any Catalogue of Stamps is, from the nature of things, very incomplete. As far as postage-stamps are concerned, this difficulty can now be remedied, as the subject is so well understood, and specimens of the stamps so well known that an incomplete Catalogue should not be tolerated. In Revenue stamps, however, the matter is quite the reverse. Comparatively speaking, but little is known and still less has been written concerning the impressed and adhesive stamps used for collecting the revenues of any country. Take the United States, for instance, with its almost exhaustless series, constantly changing, of spirits, cigars, tobacco, snuff, ale, proprietary and other stamps, and who is there that can give a complete list? None, from actual inspection. What is definitely known of the English revenues, of the Spanish revenues, of the Turkish revenues? Not enough to warrant us in saying that a complete list can be prepared. Of Indian revenues, what was known until the editor of this paper received a complete set containing values not dreamed of before by the most experienced amateurs in this country or abroad? Enough to call attention to the matter, but little else.

Mr. Trifet is to be complimented, therefore, in his attempt at a first edition, which will, we trust, be followed by a revised and more complete book. We understand the compiler has catalogued only those specimens of which he had absolute knowledge, and which have passed through his hands, a rather too cautious proceeding, as many of the omissions might have been supplied by a diligent study of foreign authorities.

The prices at which the stamps named are offered in this catalogue are far below any heretofore given, and must, in a great measure, act upon the extravagant figures asked by some few dealers. We commend the catalogue to our readers.

THE BERFORD STAMPS.

[From the *Herald* of Feb. 11.]

In the account of certain proceedings before Judge Duffy, published in the *Herald* last Thursday, respecting the prosecution of one Kattspawski, a mere boy, for an alleged libel against Mr. Joseph J. Casey, an erroneous statement was given, charging him with the manufacture of bogus stamps in 1874. On examination it seems that injustice was done Mr. Casey, and that the stamps in question were advertised in the columns of the *Herald* of June 18, 1851, by Mr. R. G. Berford, in connection with his business of the California

Express. The fact is, that Mr. Casey, from the only remaining specimens, had the stamps reproduced by photo-lithography in 1873, with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Berford.

The Postage-Stamp Department.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

In this Journal for November, 1876, attention was called to a change in the rates of postage, and to the inference therefrom that a new series of stamps might probably be emitted. We are now able to describe two new values of postage-stamps, prepared by the National Bank Note Company of No. 1 Wall Street, this city, which are fully equal to the others of the series, one of the values being particularly effective. The stamps prepared are of the values of 2 centavos and 25 c., the latter being intended to supersede the 30c. current, from which it differs only in the representation of value and color of impression.

The 2 c. contains the portrait, $\frac{1}{4}$ to left, of Don Vincent Lopez, in plain costume, within upright oval frame on lined ground. Stretching around the upper half of the frame is a solid band inscribed in white capitals, "República Argentina;" below, in double-curved band "Dos Centavos" in white capitals, a small star at either end. All on a shield-shaped tablet ornamented below, with figure 2 in upper corners. Colored impression, perforated 14.

2 c., green. 25 c., carmine-lake.

PERU.

The cut represents the type of the three new values prepared by the National Bank Note Company, and they complete the series prepared by this Company, now acknowledged to produce the best work in the world.



In the 5 c., are found scrolled ornaments between the oval and edge of shield-shaped tablet; "Franqueo," is in a pearlized band below. In the 20 c., "Franqueo" is in a curved label below.

5c., blue. 10c., green. 20c., carmine-lake.

JAPAN.

The annexed is the design of the impression and part of the frame on the new postal card.

MAURITIUS.

To accord with the change in currency, a new series has been ordered. *Le T. P.* is of the opinion that before it is ready, the old stock will be used by enfacing them with the new



values. The following are the values ordered:

2 c. (Annas ?) red.	16 c., rose.
4 " brick-red.	25 " maroon.
8 " blue.	37 " green.
12 " vermillion.	50 " green.
2 r. 25c., mauve.	

BOLIVIA.



Since the discovery of false stamps in Bolivia, the use of the regular series has been suppressed. It appears that letters are franked with an oval stamp on which in the inscription in black or blue. "Adm de Correos de Cochambamba 10 cts." It is supposed that each city has the same stamp, with a change in the name. As to correspondence sent by steamer, they bear the stamps here represented, applied in blue on various kinds of envelopes. These stamps are canceled with an oval mark bearing "Cancelado." Besides the impression the envelope is hand-stamped above, "Correos de Bolivia—La Chimba," and the date. It is believed that this stamp has no value, being merely an indication that the postage has been paid. (T.P.) (No value indicated)—blue.

BHOPAL.



Here is a representation of the stamp to which we called attention in the December number, and with other matters, was unavoidably crowded out of our last. Bhopal is situated in the Province of Malwa, at the east

end of the Vindhya mountains, about fifty miles N. E. of the main line of communication between Bombay and Calcutta. It has been under female rule for three generations and is remarkable for its excellent administration :

1 Anna, black—1 a., red.

VICTORIA.



The one shilling stamp of this colony has been replaced by this new type. The stamp is printed on blue paper which bears the watermark "V. and crown," and is perforated 13.

1 Sh., blue.

A new postal-card is also in use, to be illustrated in the next number.

1 penny, lilac on chamois.

NORWAY.

The series in "Ore was issued January 1. They are precisely similar in design to the late series, with similar watermark and perforation, the value alone being changed.

1 öre, bistre.	12 öre, green.
3 " orange.	20 " russet.
5 " ultramarine.	25 " violet.
10 " carmine.	50 " red.brown.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

The stamps for Cuba announced in our last have been completed by the addition of the other values. The following is the list of values and colors.

12 1/2 c., violet.	50c., black.
25c., blue-green.	1 p., lilac.

Porto Rico has a similar set, with the exception of change of name and colors.

12 1/2 c., green.	50c., brown.
25c., brown.	1 p., lilac.

MINOR MENTION

FINLAND. *Le T. P.* notes another change in the 10 p. card, the impression being in blue instead of lilac. The last word of the inscription is "Ainvastaan" instead of "Amvastansa."

PHILIPPINES. The series of 1874 has four values, 10c., deep-lilac; 25c., blue; 62c., carmine; 1 p. 25, bistre; A 25c., green, head of Alphonse XII is noted by the Brussels Magazine.

LEVANT. M. May sent to last named paper a 10 kop., surcharged 8 in black or blue.

WURTEMBERG. The reply-card on chamois, which appeared last November, is precisely similar to the blue card, save in the word "Ruckantwort," which is replaced by "Antwort." (*T. P.*)

5×5 pf., blue.

The same change is noted in the German reply-card.

GREECE. The 20 l. green and the 40 l. green have appeared imperforate. The following changes are noted in the postals; 10 lep., orange on brown; 20 l., ultramarine on blue.

SERVIA. Postal card, 10 paras, blue on rose.

AUSTRIA. *Le T. P.* has discovered a 2 kr., yellow, card for the Illyrian provinces "Karte-dopisnica" on the face, and the word "Illyr" on the lower right angle.

REUNION. Its second appearance with a postal card. At top, "Ile de la Reunion," below "Carte Postale." Then "Prix 5 centimes pour le meme ville au la circonscription meme bureau; 10 centimes, de bureau a bureau.—M. a Saint," Black, on thick white paper.

NEW ZEALAND. New card. Description in March.

FRANCE. We have not yet noted the 4 c., green. The 10 c. is now printed in black on lilac.

SWEDEN. A new stamp—4 öre, known type in grey-violet.

UNITED STATES. In all probability a 2 c.

card. Certainly a new 1 c. card. We do hope for something nice.

CABOUL. 2 shahis, black.

HONG KONG. 30 cents surcharged in black italics, 28 cent.

MAURITIUS. The 10 p., like the 9 p., has been surcharged, *Half-penny*, in black.

The Revenue Stamp Corner.

PRESIDED OVER BY

WALTER LEE BROWN.

SOME OF THE REVENUE STAMPS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

We have now seen everything in the shape of revenue stamps in the main building, consequently we leave it and enter the doorway to one of the most important edifices in the Exposition grounds, which is the U. S. Government Building. In the words of one of the writer's recent articles—"In it (the Government Building), the Internal Revenue Department, so strong a branch of the Treasury Department, is well represented. Entering into a little enclosure, we see all around us evidences of that significant fact taxation—Boxes and packages of tobacco, cigars, snuff, etc., all properly stamped. Besides all the paraphernalia of the Revenue system, we have on each side of us, three frames. The most important one, and which attracts casual visitors and non-interested visitors first, is a very large frame on our left as we enter the aforesaid enclosure. This contains, in the shape of a triumphal arch, proofs of various match, medicine, playing-cards, check, and the regular documentary stamps of the United States. It was prepared by Mr. Joseph R. Carpenter, of Philadelphia, and as a work of art, is very beautiful, though a stamp collector would not have arranged the stamps in that order, had he designed to show them in his collection. Being designed to show the colors, shape, etc., of course it is a perfect melange of classes, values, etc. Of the documentary stamps of the first issue, we note as present each value, but not each law term, through the series, excepting the \$2, \$3, \$10 and \$200, no specimens of which were in the frame. The colors of all were the normal ones. Of course many duplicates of the same stamps were brought in to 'make a show.' Stamp collectors usually divide the stamps of the first issue into two classes, perforated and unperforated. This distinction, it is needless to say, was not preserved in that or any other frame, for all being proofs, no perforations were needed." The following is the list of the values, with law terms, represented in the frame:

1c., Proprietary, red. 60c., In. Ex'ge, orange.
2 " Express, orange. 70 " For. " green.
3 " Proprietary, gr'n. \$1.00, Pow. Att'y, lake.
4 " slate. 1.30, For. Ex'ge, or'ge.
4 " In. Ex'ge, brown. 1.50, In. " blue.
5 " Play'g-cards, red. 1.60, For. " green.

6c., In. Ex'ge, orange. 1.90, In. Ex'ge, lilac.
10 " Proprietary, blue. 2.50, " blue.
15 " In. Ex'ge, brown. 3.50, " " blue.
20 " For. red. 5.00, Convey'ce, red.
25 " Insurance, " 5 00, Mortgage, "
30c., InEx'ge, maroon. 15.00, Morthage blue.
40 " brown. 20.00, Convey'ce, or'ge.
50c. Ent. ofgoods,blue. 25.00, Mortgage, red.
" \$50.00, U. S. Int. Rev., green.

The second issue was not well represented as far as the number of different values were concerned, there being present of the lower value only the 3, 10, 20, 25 and 50 cents, \$1.30, \$1.50, \$1.60, \$1.90 and \$3.50, all being in the normal color, *blue*, thus omitting the 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 15, 30, 40, 60 and 70 cents, \$1, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$20. But to make up for the small array of values, all of the higher ones showed themselves the \$25, \$50, \$200, \$500, and \$5,000! The first four have been thoroughly described before. The \$200 is occasionally met with in collections, and the \$500 has been figured; but as for the \$5,000 stamp, no complete description has ever been given in any publication. We think that to the many who will probably never even behold an original, the next best thing would be a description, and consequently our next installment will open with a complete description of this interesting stamp.

(To be continued.)

NOTES FROM A COLLECTION OF REVENUE STAMPS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Continuation.)

C. HIGH COURT SERVICE STAMPS: This class comprises fourteen values and consists of fourteen values of the adhesive Court Fee stamps surcharged in black "service," the word being 19mms. in length. The remarks read, "High Court Service Stamps.—These stamps are used under Sec. 5 of Act XV, of 1868, being required by the Registrar and the Clerk of the Crown of the High Court and by the Chief Clerk of the Insolvent Court. They were introduced in 1874."

1 An., blue-green.	1 R., blue-green.
2 " light-orange.	2 " blue-gray.
3 " yellow-green.	2 " deep-orange.
4 " lake.	4 " lake.
6 " blue.	5 " violet.
8 " bistre.	10 " blue-green.
12, " deep-orange.	20 " deep-orange.

Remarks. This series has never before been noticed in any philatelic publication. It will be observed that the 12 annas of this class is *deep-orange*, while in "Class B." from which this "Class" is made, it is *blue-gray*. Also, that the 2 rupees of this class is found in two colors, *blue-gray* and *deep-orange*, while in the original "Class," it exists only in one color, *brown-gray* (a little different shade of the blue-gray.)

D. SPECIAL ADHESIVE STAMPS: These are the stamps generally but incorrectly called

"Foreign Bill." That they do not belong to that class may be seen from the following remarks accompanying the series: "Special Adhesive Stamps.—These stamps are affixed to documents stamped in the office of the Collector of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta, under the General Stamp Act, and in the offices of the Superintendents of Stamps, Punjab and Rangoon, the Commissioner of Stamps, N. W. P., and the Deputy Commissioners of Akyab and Moulmein. They were introduced in March, 1868. They are also used for Hoondies since December, 1874; but a separate stock is provided for this purpose."

They comprise twenty-six values, in four types. A general description of all types is as follows: Horizontal rectangle, 21 mms. by 57½ mms. In the centre, profile of Queen, different from that on the stamps of classes A. B. and C., to left in circular band inscribed "Government of India," and value in letters and on ground of fine horizontal lines. At each side of centre, the value in figures, accompanied by "Ans" or "R," according to the value. Colored impression on white paper. Perforated 14.

1st type. Green border, foliated ground. Inscriptions in colored letters on white ground. All of the stamps are of exactly the same design, excepting that the figures of value and "Ans" of the 12 annas, are in characters of 7½ mms. in height, while all of the preceding values have them of 9 mms. in height.

1 A., light-blue.	4 A., green.
2 " dark-blue.	6 " red-brown.
3 " dark-brown.	8 " blue.
12 A., carmine.	

2d type. Border of conventional foliage—diapered ground. Inscriptions in white letters on colored ground. The "R" and figures of value of the 1 Rupee are in characters of 9 mms. in height, those of the 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 Rupees of 8 mms., those of the 10, 25, 30, 40 and 50 Rupees of 7 mms., and the 20 Rupees of 6½ mms. Two little ornaments in the centre circular band differ slightly with the values, otherwise all of the same design.

1 R., claret.	8 R., blue-gray.
2 " light-blue.	9 " blue-green.
3 " red-brown.	10 " carmine.
4 " light-brown.	20 " gold yellow.
5 " deep lilac.	25 " deep-lilac.
6 " green.	30 " deep-orange.
7 " red-orange.	40 " light-blue.
50 R., slate.	

3d type. Border of little circles containing shell-like ornaments, diapered ground of different pattern from 2d type. Inscriptions in colored letters on white ground. The figures of value and "R" of the first value in characters 5 mms. high, those of the two highest ones, 4½ mms. in height. The little ornaments in the circular band differ in each value.

100 R., light-blue.	200 R., brown.
500 R., light-green.	

4th type. Irregular octagonal border filled in with spade-shaped ornaments, foliated ground. Leaf in each corner. Inscription in colored letters on white ground. "1000 R." in characters 4½ mms. high.

1000 Rupees, carmine.

(To be continued.)

Notes and Correspondence.

MR. EDWARD COGAN of Brooklyn, and MR. J. W. HASELTINE of Philadelphia, will accept our thanks for priced copies of their respective Sale Catalogues. MR. BOGERT, MR. BURPEE, and MESSRS. RICHEY, BELL & CO., for sundry favors.

MR. W. T. LAWTON.—The greatest difficulty to a stamp collector is the album. We have solved the question as far as mount'g envelopes is concerned, (see *Le Timbre Poste* for last Nov.) Your plan for stamps is well enough, but it does not provide against crushing the stamps. Guards will not suffice. Here is our plan of a stamp album. Sheets of French-grey drawing paper, 11x12 inches, oblong. At the distance of one inch and a half from the edges of the paper all around draw a line which will then enclose a sufficient space to mount the stamps as fancy may direct—we use a page for each issue, arranged in some geometrical figure. For each page provide a frame cut from card-board or book-binder's board, making the margin on the left side the widest for eyelet-holes or permanent binding. Affix each frame directly to the sheet of stamps, or back it like the pages of a photograph album. By this plan there is no crushing of the stamps. The process is a long and patient one, but a fine collection merits patience.

R. R. B. writes: Thinking it may be of use to those of your readers who see no other Philatelic Journal, I enclose list of some stamps lately issued, of which I have seen no mention in your JOURNAL. Antigua, 1c., black, on green glazed paper, 1c., black, on green paper, 1c., black, on white paper, 2½c., blue, 10c., lilac; Belgium, post cards, 10c., green; Cape of Good Hope, 4d. slate; Luxembourg, 5c., yellow; N. S. Wales, post card, 1d., two sizes; Persia, 4 shahi (the C. & S. J. noted by mistake 3 sh.) 8 shahi, green; Shanghai, 1c., yellow, 3c., rose, 6c., green; 9c., blue, 12c., brown; Tasmania, 4 d., buff, type of 1870.

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THE COIN & STAMP JOURNAL.

•FEARLESS AND INDEPENDENT.

VOL. III.

NEW-YORK, MARCH, 1877.

No. 3.

Coins Current in England Since the Norn an Conquest.

BY J. HENRY.

William I—1066-1087.

William II (*Rufus*)—1087-1100.

There is considerable doubt and uncertainty existing among numismatists as to the attribution of the coins minted during these reigns, all bearing the name of William, without any numeral to their respective issues; and notwithstanding the study which has been bestowed upon these coins no certain decision appears to have been arrived at.

Attempts have, however, been made, with perhaps some success, with regard to a few of the types, to ascribe the coins correctly, but the majority must be left for future examination and comparison with any hoards which may be found.

As will be seen from the pennies which I have caused to be engraved, and which, owing to the careful manner in which Mr. Wadsley, of Hull, England, has engraved the blocks, are perfect representations of the coins, the types or designs exhibit great variety, the King being represented both in profile and full face, wearing a crown of various forms on the obverse of the pennies, whilst for the reverse an ornamental cross was used. The obverse legend consists of the name and titles variously expressed—PILLEM, PILLEM, PILLEM, PILLEMVS, R, RE, or REX, with occasionally the addition of AN or ANGLO, the Saxon P being invariably used for W. The reverse legend consists of the moneyer's name and that of the place at which the mint was placed. The mints in these reigns were very numerous. No less than sixty-three are said to have been in operation during the reign of the Conqueror, and thirty-two in that of his son.



Space precludes further remarks, and I now proceed to describe the coins. The above penny is generally attributed to William the First and has—

Obv. PILLEMVS REX, crowned, profile-faced, bust to the left, as ceptre before the face.

Rev. A cross with floriated terminations, an annulet enclosing a pellet in the centre, and the moneyer's and mint names. *Rare.*

The next is also attributed to the Conqueror and reads:

Obv. PILLEMVS REX, having a full faced bust of the King, crowned, under a pavilion, or canopy, from which it is generally known as the "Canopy type."

Rev. A lozenge-shaped ornament the ends floriated, enclosing a pellet; manager's and mint names for legend. This also rare.



The next penny is usually considered as having been struck during the reign of William II, and reads:

Obv. PPILLELM REX, full faced bust, crowned, an ornament in the form of a star depending from the corner at each side of the head.

Rev. A cross of double limbs, terminating in a crescent, upon a cross the ends terminating in an annulet, an annulet in the centre.—This coin is rarely met with.



The following which is the only common penny of these reigns, and may be purchased for five shillings, (about \$1.25 gold) is known as the "Pax type" from the letters in the angles of the cross on the reverse. It has not been decided to which of the Williams it belongs, but probably was issued by the second.



There are several other varieties of the coins

of these reigns, but it is hoped that sufficient have been described to give a fair idea of the circulating medium in England during the period immediately succeeding the conquest. The metal consists of 11 oz, 5 dwts fine silver to 18 dwts alloy.

Half pence and farthings were probably not issued, being made by cutting the pennies into halves and quarters, many having been so found at various times. The pennies of these monarchs weigh about 21 grains, Troy.

A Pilot in Strange Waters.

With the eye of a connoisseur, our friend the cobbler, stepped up to the picture which Mr. Apelles had just exposed for popular criticism, and a smile could be seen smirking around the corners of his lips. "Such shoes!" said he to his neighbor; "a fool of an apprentice could do better. Not a stitch is correct." And he pointed out the faults to his neighbor, none other than Mr. Apelles. "Thank you for your good advice, my man," said the artist; "it shall be corrected by the morrow." The morrow brought forth the picture, and the cobbler, who pleased with the success of his first criticism, ventured further, "The leg," he began—"Stop there," said Apelles. "Stick to your last, and venture not upon what you do not know."

The Numismatic Pilot to Ancient Coins and their Uses is a most admirable production in its proper sphere; but when it essays matters beyond its scope, which it has done in its third number, the old story of the painter and the cobbler is vividly called to mind. The larger portion of this number is devoted to a history and description of the famous medal of Pope Gregory XIII, struck in 1572, to commemorate the massacre of the Huguenots, and the Numismatic public is informed that this medal has been "reproduced in fac-simile, under the auspices of the American Association of Numismatists." Perhaps the Numismatic public will not be thankful to the A. A. of N., when it learns that the medal in question can be obtained from the Vatican Mint, where the dies are still preserved, and that no great outlay of patience or money is required to obtain a copy from these dies. Our authority for this assertion is *Numisma*, Mr. Frossard's organ. "In closing this article," says *Numisma*, under the title of Papal Medals, "we will describe a medal which presents considerable historical interest. It is the one struck by Gregory XIII, in commemoration of the massacre of the Huguenots, observing, in order to dissipate all doubts as to authenticity, that this medal was purchased in duplicate, by the writer, [R. H. Lawrence,] at the Vatican Mint, in 1875.

Obv.: Bust of Gregory XIII, with cowl, hood and cloak, to the left; GREGORIVS XIII, PONT. MAX. A. N. I.; under the bust F.P. *Rev.*: Archangel, bearing in his left a cross and in his right a sword; on the right are three prostrate warriors in armour; about them, on

the ground, a sword, a halbert, a javelin, a blunderbuss a morgenstern, a shield; further back, on the right, a warrior in armour with broken sword, in recumbent posture; a naked male figure fleeing; beneath his arms the heads of two females are visible VGNOTTORVM STRAGES, 1572."

In all friendliness, we advise the *Numismatic Pilot* to "stick to its last." If it must go into the *fac-simile* business—rather a reprehensible one, to be sure—it will find subjects for practice in the Ancient Coins; but first make certain that the original dies have not been preserved.

The Jenks' Collection of Coins.

On the 12th and 13th of April, Mr. Edward Cogan will offer for public sale, at the rooms of Messrs Bangs & Co., the celebrated collection of Coins and Medals belonging to Mr. A. S. Jenks, of Philadelphia. This is one of the finest collections of American Coins ever offered to collectors. It has a fine assortment of American Silver; a most choice series of cents and half cents; some exceedingly rare types of colonials, a very rare silver Washington half-dollar, and a magnificent and really valuable assortment of Pattern pieces, rich in quantity and containing many most excessively rare specimens. Out of 949 lots there are 300 Pattern pieces, all in the finest condition.

The Postage Stamp Department.

KAPURTHALA.—It would seem that the native States of India are vying with the English Colonies in their postal productions. The cut represents a stamp used in one of the native States of the Punjab, presumably, as it was sent to us by the Governor of the Province. More definite information of Kapurthala, we cannot, at the present obtain, as the place does not possess sufficient importance to be dotted in the Atlas. But one value is used, prepared from ivory blocks, each being engraved separately, and is printed on India paper, in rose, ungummed and unperforated.

2 annas—rose.

URUGUAY.—Mr. Walter Lee Brown sends us the following:

"The American Bank Note Company of this city has prepared a new series of postals of six values for this country. The following descriptions are from a set of the proofs now before us.

1c. Numeral 1 in centre in an oval. Cen- "tecimo" in straight label below; "Uruguay" still lower. "Republ. Oriental" above the figure. Groundwork of very minute 1's.

5c. Large 5 placed obliquely from upper left to lower right. Labels crossing it read "Republ. Oriental del Uruguay." On the



figure is "Cinco Centecimos." Groundwork of small 5's.

10c., 20c., 50c. The design of all these values is similar in each, namely—numeral of value in shield. Groundwork of small corresponding figures.

1 Peso. Numeral in centre; arms above; "República Oriental" above the centre, "De Uruguay" below. Groundwork of very small numerals.

All are impressed in color on white paper and rouletted. These stamps are executed in a new style of work, very intricate in its character, by the Pentographic machine, giving a novel and safe design.

1c., brown.

20c., ochre.

5c., green.

50c., black

10c., red-brown.

1 peso, blue.

UNITED STATES.—Under the operation of the International Union, the Post Office must return to the countries from which they are received and without opening them, all Dead Letters. These are sent in bulk; but owing to the flimsy character of the envelopes used by many of the foreign letter-writers, the letters themselves present such a dilapidated appearance as to convey the impression that they have been tampered with. Many complaints of this dilapidation have been received at the department in Washington.—To prevent future complaints and the other annoyances to which the Department is so often subjected, a new stamp or "seal" has been adopted from a design submitted by the "National Bank Note Company" of this City. "This seal is to be used to close the rents (the wear or tear) so that the letters may be returned to the Country of origin, in as good a condition as is possible—bearing evidence of having been officially sealed in this Country."

The design is most chaste and elegant, and reflects great credit upon the Department and Gen. Barber for their discrimination. The following is an accurate description: An oblong frame, about 2 inches in length, by 1 in width and formed of vertical lines, encloses a ground work of very minute letters.—"Post Obitum," repeated many times. On the centre is an upright oval medallion, with lateral projecting arms, forming a tablet with beveled edges. In the medallion, in shaded ground, is a full face, head of Liberty; in left projection, "Officially," in right "Sealed," both in white block capitals in solid ground. Curving above in solid shaded capitals, "Post Office Department." Below in curving line, "United States of America," in old English shaded capitals. Monogram formed of the letters U. S., in each of the corners of the frame, which is rounded. Along the lower edge of the frame in very minute letters, is the inscription, "National Bank Note Company, New York." Colored impression on white paper, perforated.

Brown.

—The contract for printing the postage stamps, has been awarded to the present holders, the Continental Company. The most important change which will be made, will be the paper

upon which they are to be printed; to obviate as far as practical the difficulties mentioned in our last number, a soft porous paper has been prepared, which will absorb the canceling ink better than the paper now used; the difficulty of the gum working through the paper and discoloring the face of the stamp having been overcome.

—The new postal cards will be printed on a double tinted paper, the face of a greenish hue, the back the usual color. We have a specimen before us.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. Last month we described the changes in the stamps of this Country, made by the "National Bank Note Company." We are now pleased to mention the changes in the stamps made by the American Company, and a new value. These changes are made in the 5c., 10c., and 15c., of the current series, by replacing the figures and letters of value and inserting the values called for by the new postal rates. The new value, 20c. bears the portrait of Don Sarsfield, and is intended for telegrams.

8c carmine.

24c. blue.

16c. green.

20c. blue.

CANADA. Instead of stamped envelopes of one value, those of two values are in preparation, and their appearance may be expected every day. We are not in a position to describe the designs. The values and colors are

1c. blue.

3c. red.

CAPE VERDE ISLAND. A series of stamps is in circulation for the Portuguese Colony. The design is similar to that in the Angola stamps, save in the inscription which reads, "Cabo Verde," and not "Cape Verde," as several of the foreign papers express it.

5 reis, black. 25 reis, carmine.

10 " orange. 40 " blue.

20 " bistre. 50 " green,

100 " lilac.

FINLAND. The current series of the Finnish stamps has been augmented by a stamp of 1 mark, which was introduced in January.

It is precisely similar in design to the other values.

1 mark, violet.

NORWAY. The cut represents the new series introduced in January, and which we noted in the February number.

FRANCE. The colors of the new stamps have not given satisfaction. The following is the list of the new colors ordered, the 10c. of which has already appeared. *L'Ami des Timbres* is of the impression that certain of these values will never appear, as the new postal tariff will materially change the rates. The 1c. green, which appeared the 1st. of February, has been replaced with the old type, and specimens can not easily be found.

1c. black on blue.

25c. black on red lake.

2c. brown on chamois. 30c. bistre on bistre.

4c. maroon on grey.

35c. violet on orange.

5c. emerald on green.

40c. lake on straw.



10c. black on violet.
15c. yellow on jonguil.
20c. blue on turquoise.

ALWAR. *Le Timbre Poste* illustrated this stamp in its February number. In its March number, it describes the inscriptions. That on the top reads "Rajah Alvara," the Rajah of Alwar; that below, the value, Navana, although the first character is in doubt.

9 annas, blue.

MINOR MENTION.

ANGOLA. We have received a 40 reis, blue.
BAVARIA. "Bayer." instead of "Bayern" in the 40 pf mandat-card.

SWITZERLAND. A new mandat-card, 30 centimes, blue.

WURTEMBERG. The mandat-card, 20 pf, with inscription "Konigreich Wurtemberg" has appeared. Color, blue.

SWEDEN. The 4 öre, grey-violet.

BELGIUM. The reply paid-card has appeared without T final. *Le T. P.* states that in future the cards will be printed without any frame. The wrappers have not yet been issued.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. The surcharge 'One Penny" has been applied to the one shilling stamp. It is stated that stamps of the value of £1 are to be issued. For what?

MEXICO. Trifet's Circular mentions the 10, 12, 50c. of the "porte de mer" stamps printed in pale carmine instead of black.

UNITED STATES. We called attention recently to stamps printed on double paper.—We have received the 3c. so printed.

For want of space we are obliged to postpone until next month, several new stamps and envelopes for Great Britain, Holland, Prussia, Mozambique, etc. Subscribers will not regret this as most of the good things enumerated in the present number will be news to every other Philatelic publication, either at home or abroad.

The Revenue Stamp Corner.

PRESIDED OVER BY

WALTER LEE BROWN.

BUENOS AYRES.

The Publisher has handed me the following description. Not having seen the stamps, I can make no comment.

"A new series of 141 Revenue Stamps for this country has just been completed by the National Bank Note Company, of this city.—We are at a loss for words to express our admiration of the whole series. Suffice it to say the stamps are superior to any thing of the kind yet devised, in the beauty of the design, the chasteness of the ornamentation, and the brilliancy of the colors, many of which are new in stamps. They may be arranged in three grand classes.

75c. carmine on rose.
1 fr. bronze on straw.
5 fr. lilac on lilac.



I. CHECK. II. DOCUMENT. III. BILLS OF EX'GE.
I. CHECK.—The design represents the front of a Bank. "Buenos Aires" in curved label above; "Cheques" and value below. Perforated on white paper; size 22 mm. x 28 mm.

1 Peso, indigo.

II. DOCUMENT.—A panel containing design in two parts. The lower represents a marine view, two vessels, sails furled in background, fluke of anchor projecting from the water in the foreground. The upper represents part of the world, with flying figure of Mercury touching with his wand an electrical battery, from which are emitted flashes of lightning encircling the globe which is enshrouded in clouds separating the two parts of the design. A bird with out-spread wings occupies the centre. Sun's rays behind. This type is preserved in all the values of this class which, for convenience we devide into four series, according to the size of the stamps, the enlargement being effected by increasing the length of the sun's rays between the parts of the design.

1st series—22x28. "Buenos Aires" in curved label across upper margin of stamp; value in letters in similar label below, and numeral of value in lower corners—all in white characters.

1 Peso, pure purple. 5 Peso, yellow-green.

2 " orange. 6 " blue-green.

3 " vermilion. 7 " sepia.

4 " Indian red. 8 " ultramarine.

2d series—22x33. Similar inscription above stamp. Large numeral of value in centre of lower portion of frame, ornamented in scrolls. A beaded line around frame.

9 Pesos, Prussian blue. 40 Pesos, red.

10 " velvet brown. 50 " olive-green.

20 " burnt-sienna. 60 " orange yellow.

30 " blue-green. 70 " greenish-br'n

80 Pesos, indigo-blue.

3d series—24x35. Similar inscriptions above, ornaments depending from either end of label. Design within shield-shaped panel. Large numeral of value below, in solid tablet resting upon another containing "Pesos," with six pointed star at either end. Scroll-work from lower edge running part way up the sides.

90 Pesos, vel't-brown. 250 Pesos, b't sienna.

100 " Indian red. 300 " sepia.

150 " yel'w-green 400 " red.

200 " orange. 500 " pure purple.

4th series—25x37. Somewhat similar, but a trifle more elaborate. Description arranged similarly.

700 Pesos, indigo. 1200 Pesos, olive-green.

800 " raw sienna. 1400 " Prus. blue.

900 " black. 1600 " Indian red.

1000 " b't sienna. 1800 " orange verm'n

2000 Pesos, pure purple.

III. BILLS OF EXCHANGE. The design is a solid tablet with rounded corners and pointed projection in centre of each side. In the upper portion is a panel containing marine view with steamship sailing to left. Inscriptions and values are placed in solid frames upon the tablets. "Buenos Aires" above panel, "Primera" ("Segunda" or "Tercera,") immediately below, then "De Gambio," large numeral of

value and "Peso" below, all in white capi-in as many types. As, the designs being so tals and ornamented with scroll-work. Each intricate, it would be impossible to give such value is in sets of three, First, Second and Third; the stamps of each set are of the same color. The stamps are all of precisely the same general design, and of the same dimension---27x37.

1 Peso, Prussian blue.	100 Pesos, green.
2 " " " Indian Red.	150 " " purple.
3 " " " red orange.	200 " " orange.
4 " " " chrome green.	250 " " vio. brown.
5 " " " raw sienna.	300 " " vermillion.
6 " " " red.	400 " " "
7 " " " greenish-brown.	500 " " green.
8 " " " sepia.	600 " " "
9 " " " Indigo.	700 " " "
10 " " "	800 " " "
20 " " "	900 " " "
30 " " "	1000 " " "
40 " " "	1200 " " "
50 " " "	1400 " " "
60 " " "	1600 " " ultramarine
70 " " "	1800 " " "
80 " " "	2000 " " purple.
90 " " "	

We may conclude this description by saying that all the stamps are printed on white paper and perforated.

NOTES FROM A COLLECTION OF REVENUE STAMPS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Continued.)

D. Special Adhesive Stamps. (See Feb. number.)
Remarks.—This series and all we have ever met with have been perforated 14, while Moens and Roussin catalogue them as being 15. All of the values up to 8 Rupees inclusive, and also the 10 Rupees have been catalogued, and the 20, 40 and 50 Rupees have been mentioned in *L'Ami des Timbres*, but the 9, 25, 30, 100 and the higher values have never before been noticed. We also note that the following values have been reported as existing in lilac, 3, 6, 8 and 12 Annas and 3 Rupees, these values being found in different colors in the set we have just described. It is possible they belong to a former issue, as the described set are current values, excepting the 1 Anna, concerning which the advice reads: "The one Anna special adhesive stamp, used also to be affixed to documents—they were introduced in September, 1868, but they are now obsolete, their place having been taken by revenue stamps." That is by the stamp described under class A. A 1 Rupee 8 Annas has been extensively catalogued, but as the color has never been given, we should suppose through analogy, the Foreign Bill stamps possessing that value.

E. FOREIGN BILL STAMPS.

These are the true Foreign Bill stamps.—Concerning them we read: "Foreign Bill Stamps.—These stamps are used on Bills drawn out of British India, but negotiated within the British Territories in India; and vice versa. They were introduced in May, 1861." This class comprises sixteen values,

a detailed description of them as would convey to our readers a graphic representation, without the aid of illustration, we content ourselves with a general synopsis of their characteristics.

Description.—Vertical rectangle, 58 mms. by 22 mms. In the centre, in a circle and on ground of fine horizontal lines, is the same profile of Queen as on the stamps of class D, to left. On the 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12 Annas, and 1 Rupee, 1 Rupee 8 Annas, 2, 12, 18 and 24 Rupees, we find the word "Foreign" at top of stamp, and "Bill" at bottom. On the same values, excepting the 1 Rupee 8 Annas, which has "One Rupee" above centre and "Eight Annas" below, we find the value in letters above the centre and the words "Annas," "Rupee" or "Rupees" below. On the 3, 4, 6 and 8 Rupees, we have "Foreign Bill" at top of stamp, and the value in letters at bottom. All the available space on the stamps is occupied by geometrical designs, in which the triangle largely figures. Colored impression on tinted paper with glazed surface. Perforated 14, color violet.

Two Annas,	Two Rupees.
Three "	Three "
Four "	Four "
Six "	Six "
Eight "	Eight "
Twelve "	Twelve "
One Rupee,	Eighteen "
" " 8 An.	Twenty-four Rupees.

Remarks.—The 18 and 24 Rupees have never before been noticed. We state these stamps to be perforated 14, while again Moens and Roussin make them 15.

(To be continued.)

FIFTY REVENUE STAMPS OF SPAIN.

We give the above title to a series of Revenue stamps that appear to have entirely escaped the attention of collectors, both in this country and abroad, while we have known of their existence for over a year. As nearly as our imperfect knowledge will permit us to state, it seems that the Spanish government farmed out to a certain society the right to collect the taxes, either of the whole country or of special branches of revenue, we know not which; and to show that such duty was collected, this society has issued for its own use, the stamps we are about to describe. They were emitted some time during the latter part of 1875. Spain is divided into 49 provinces, and the names of these provinces constitute 49 varieties out of the fifty stamps. All of the stamps are of the same type and are the work of the American Bank Note Company, of this city.

Vertical rectangle a little larger than the ordinary postage stamp. In the centre is a beautifully full face portrait of a crowned female, an allegorical representation of Spain. Above and below the centre are the inscriptions. Border of geometric lathe-work with ornamented corners. Black impression on

white paper and unperforated (?) The first variety has above centre "Sociedad," below "Del Timbre." All of the other 49 varieties have "Sociedad del Timbre" above, and the name of the province below. Following are the said Names found on the stamps:

Alava, Albacete, Alicante, Almeria, Avila, Badajoz, Baleares, Barcelona, Burgos, Cáceres, Cadiz, Canarias, Castellon, Ciudad-Real, Cordoba, Coruña, Cuenca, Gerona, Granada, Guadalajara, Guipuzcoa, Huelva, Huesca, Jaen, Leon Lérida, Logroño, Lugo, Madrid, Málaga, Murcia, Navarra, Oriente, Oviedo, Palencia, Pontevedra, Salamanca, Santander, Segovia, Sevilla, Soria, Tarragona, Teruel, Toledo, Valadolid, Valencia, Viscaya, Zamora, Zaragoza.

Altogether these fifty stamps make as handsome an appearance as any we have seen in a long time.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the existence of an issue of revenue stamps for this far-off land. The year 1877 dates the epoch of the first appearance of the Hawaiians in the field of fiscal stamps. The set consists of three values, each differing in design yet all having a certain similarity. Credit should be given to the American Bank Note Company from whose atelier these chastely-designed stamps have emanated. We give a rough description of all three. Long vertical rectangle. Numerals of value in centre, with "Stamp" just above and "Duty" just below. Respectively above and below "Stamp Duty" are the words "Hawaiian Islands." At top of stamp the native name for the value, ("Hapaha" on the 25, "Hapalua" on the 50, and "i Kala," on the \$1.00.) At the bottom, the value in English. It would be impossible to describe by pen the intricate and fanciful ornamentation of the stamps, so we conclude by stating that they are in colored impression on white paper and, we should presume, rouletted.

25 cents, green. 50 cents, orange.
\$1.00, gray.

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FEARLESS AND INDEPENDENT.

VOL. III.

NEW-YORK, APRIL, 1877.

No. 4.

Coins Current in England Since the Norman Conquest.

BY J. HENRY.

Henry I—1100-1135.

Henry is credited by the writers of his time with passing various laws for the regulation of coinage, some of which were very severe and cruel, against any moneyers who might be detected in falsifying the coin, and it is stated that before Christmas, 1125, more than ninety-seven persons lost their right hands, and suffered other punishments for this crime.—Previously to this, in 1123, the censures of the Church had been called in to effect an improvement, but it appears with little or no result, for the coins of this reign are rather worse than those of his immediate predecessors.

No other coins of this King are known than pennies. They should weigh $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and be of standard silver, but many appear to be of a baser metal. The types are very various. On the obverse his name and titles are expressed, HNRE, HNRI, HENRI, HENRIE, HENRIC, HENRICVS, HNRICVS, R, RE, or REX, with occasionally A, AN or ANGL; the reverse consists of an ornamental cross or quatrefoil, etc., and the moneyer's and mint names,



With one exception the whole of the coins of Henry I, are very rare, and a fair specimen of the common type is worth \$5. His pennies are rarely well struck, and the designs, as will be seen by those engraved which give a fair sample of his coinage, are rude.—The only coin which calls for any special remark is the above, which is remarkable for having the legend of the reverse in two concentric circles, being the only English penny upon which such a double legend is known. Not more than four specimens of this penny are said to be extant. It has

Obv.—Profile to the left, crowned, a sceptre before the face, the head very large.

Rev.—Moneyer's and mint names in two concentric circles.

Another type, very similar to coins attributed to William Rufus, has

Obv.—Front face between two annulets.

Rev.—A cross fleury, ornaments in the angles.



The following is the only type at all common:

Obv.—Three-quarters face to the left, crowned and holding a sceptre, the arm and hand plainly shown.

Rev.—A treasured of four sides, upon a cross fleury, a pellet in each angle.

The next penny which is extremely rare, is perhaps the prettiest type of this reign in existence.

Obv.—Three-quarter head to the right, wearing a curiously shaped crown, a sceptre in right hand, the index finger of the left extended, ornaments before the face.

Rev.—A cross potent, over a cross fleury, ornaments in the angles.



Of the two—or three-and-twenty known types of this king, there are none requiring further remarks. Several in the British Museum are considered unique, all very barous in design. There is unfortunately so little known about the coinage of this reign that I am afraid my readers will be tempted to think numismatics, at least so far as it relates to England, but a dry subject. In future reigns this impression, will, I trust, be removed, the next reign, that of Stephen, being considerably more interesting, as are the following.

To give some idea of the value of money at this period, it may be remembered that wheat sold at from one shilling to one shilling and three pence per quarter, a fat ox fetching about nine shillings, a laborer in husbandry earning about two pence per day.

Leake, in his "Historical Account of English Money," 8 vo., 1745, mentions having seen half pennies of this reign, but Ruding, "Annals of the English Coinage," concludes that the coins seen by him were pennies clipped down to the inner circle.

Henry I. issued coins from numerous mints, in all about thirty-three. His chief engravers were Otto the younger, and William Fitz Otto.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Mott Memorial Hall,
64, Madison Ave.

At the Annual Meeting of this Society, held the Evening of March 20th, the following Officers were re-elected.

Prof. C. E. Anthon, L.L.D., N. Y. President, Daniel Parish, Jr., Frederic J. De Peyster N. Y., Alexander Balmano, Brooklyn. Vice-Presidents, William Poillon, N. Y., Secretary, Benjamin Betts, Brooklyn, Treasurer, Isaac F. Wood, N. Y., Librarian, Edward Groh, Brooklyn, Curator

BELL'S STAMP DIRECTORY.

We call attention to the advertisement respecting this promised Directory. Mr. Bell has thus far proved himself worthy of every confidence, and his Directory will not be a delusion and a snare. It should have a wide circulation, and in one respect at least, be invaluable to the beginner—in that it will warn him of the Taylors and the Lyfords, and the Perkins, and the host of their aiders and abettors.

Our Book Table.

Descriptive Catalogue of the varieties of United States Stamps, etc. Attempted by E. B. Sterling; 1st. Edition. Trenton, N. J., 1877. [8 vo., 34 pp.]

For one who has been a little more than three years collecting, this first attempt at a complete catalogue of all kinds and varieties of U. S. stamps and stamped envelopes, is indeed creditable. A first undertaking is one of those steps, which can be appreciated by those only who attempt it. Mr. Sterling, for his first effort, deserves the encomiums of all true Philatelists, and his work will, we are sure, be expanded into one which will be complete in every particular, and be quoted as an authority.

Errors are to be expected in a first work, but here they are comparatively few. Turning to the catalogue we meet first, "Official Local Stamps," which, in our opinion, should not have a place in a catalogue devoted to Govern-

ment stamps, as they were no more than individual contrivances for the facilitation of particular accounts. The most that has been said in their favor is, that the Government winked at their use, but we have not found this upon the Official records. In the unperfected stamp of 1851 series, the 24c *lilac* is not included, although we possess an undoubtedly authentic specimen. Its omission will not, however, trouble any of our collectors, as the stamp is of the highest degree of rarity. In the 1869 series we find no mention of the 15c. and 25c. with inverted medallion. In the envelopes, cut specimens only are considered. We trust the next edition will treat the envelopes in their entirety.

Descriptive Price Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of all nations. Eleventh Edition. F. Trifet, Boston, Mass. [53 pp. and Illustrated Supplement, 33 pp.]

Descriptive Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of all nations. Fourth Edition. L. W. Durbin, Philadelphia, Penn. [60 pp.]

Of the various American Catalogues which have appeared from time to time, these two, whose titles we have given, are the only ones worthy of any support. Each has claims upon the collector; the first by the introduction of explanatory notes at the end of most of the issues; the second for its classification of the Postal Cards by themselves—an innovation which is as valuable as it is useful. There is some diversity as to dates; but to the average American collector this is of minor importance in comparison with the greater benefit found in the market values of almost every specimen. The latter indicate an honesty of purpose which is quiet in contrast to the plan adopted by other so-called catalogues; and is an evident desire on the part of the compilers to pull down the extravagantly high prices which dealers so delight to revel in. That these prices are not a myth we can certify from actual experience. Mr. Trifet and Mr. Durbin are evidently believers in the motto—"Quick sales and small profits."

In the Supplement to Mr. Trifet's catalogue 230 illustrations are given, picturing almost all known types, and reducing to a minimum the labors of the beginner in classifying his specimens.

The price of each catalogue is 25c.

Moen's Catalogue.—In our next, we shall endeavor to give an accurate criticism on this valuable catalogue to the amateur, three numbers of which have already appeared.

About Drafts.

We take this means of telling dealers and publishers not to ask us to collect money from Wineburg or Kattspawski, both of this city, whilst we are willing at all times to devote our few leisure moments to our friends, and sometimes to act as a mediator between them and those with whom they have business relations, the limit is reached where the parties we have

named are concerned. They are entitled to no consideration whatever, and have no intention of paying.

We regret the necessity of naming them at all; but concern for beginners and the desire that no stain be brought upon Philately, are paramount to the feeling that they should not be noticed at all. We have repeatedly warned collectors and dealers against the wiles of these young men, who seem to be totally devoid of all principle. The former particularly, who has formed a partnership with S. Allen Taylor, the most notorious dealer in counterfeit stamps in this country, and who, to his other accomplishments, has, we are informed, added that of blackmailer. We say again to Mr. McHenry of "The Pearl," Messrs Richey, Bell & Co., Mr. Trider, Mr. C. E. D. Stearns, Messrs. Webber & Hamlin, Messrs. Stanley Moore & Co., we cannot assist you, much as we may regret your several losses. You may find consolation in the fact that your loss is the collector's gain—and "The Cemetery" would not be dotted here and there with the reputation of those who could not distinguish between "meum and tuum."

The Revenue Stamp Corner.

PRESIDED OVER BY

WALTER LEE BROWN.

NOTES FROM A COLLECTION OF REVENUE STAMPS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Continued.)

F. SMALL CAUSE COURT STAMPS.—The remarks concerning this class read:

"Small Cause Court Stamps. These stamps are used in payment of fees in the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta. They were introduced in March, 1869. It will be seen that they are not a distinct description of stamps, being Revenue, Special Adhesive, and Foreign Bill stamps utilized for Small Cause Court Stamps by being enframed with the words, "Small Cause Court, Calcutta." And this is indeed the case—they are truly a mixed-up lot. To avoid confusion, we shall describe them in the order of the type of the surcharge, the said surcharge always being in *black*. There are six types. 1st Type. A double circle composed of two fine lines, the outer one 25 mms. in diameter, the inner 20 mms. Between the circles the words, "Court of Small Causes," and "Half Anna," with two stars separating the inscriptions. Just below the circles, at a distance of 1 mm., the word "Calcutta," 20 mms. in length, in a straight line, (it may be said here, that all the other types are in straight lines.) This type is surcharged on the stamp described under class A.

Half Anna, *black*, on the One Anna, *lilac*.

2nd Type. "Small Cause Court," 19 mms. long, at the top of stamp. At a distance of 19 mms. below is "Calcutta," 16 mms. in length. This type is surcharged on the same stamp of class A. One Anna, *lilac*.

3rd Type. "Small Court Cause," 51 mms. long; at a distance of 14 mms. below is "Calcutta," 24 mms. in length. On the following stamps the type is surcharged with the former inscription at the top of the stamp, the latter at the bottom, arranged horizontally (Class D, Special Adhesive Stamps.)

2 An.	<i>dark blue.</i>	7 Ru.	<i>red-orange.</i>
4 "	<i>green.</i>	9 "	<i>olive-green.</i>
8 "	<i>blue.</i>	10 "	<i>carmine.</i>
1 Ru.	<i>claret.</i>	20 "	<i>lemon-yellow.</i>
5 "	<i>deep lilac.</i>	30 "	<i>deep orange.</i>

50 Ru. *grey*.

On the following stamps this type is surcharged with the former inscription at the left of the stamp, the latter at the right—of course in this case the inscriptions are arranged vertically. (Class E, Foreign Bill Stamps.)

2 Ru. *violet.* 3 Ru. *violet*.

4th Type. "S. C. Court," 18 mms. long, at right of stamp; at left of stamp, at a distance of 52 mms. is "Calcutta," 17 mms. in length, the inscriptions arranged vertically. This type is surcharged on a stamp of class D, Special Adhesive Stamps.

4 Ru. *lilac*.

5th Type. Same as 4th type, excepting that the letters are a little larger, 3½ mms. instead of 2½ mms., making "S. C. Court," 19 mms. long, and "Calcutta" 17½ mms., the distance between them being reduced to 50 mms. This type is also surcharged on a stamp of class D, and is in reality a sub-type of the 4th.

6 Ru. *lilac*.

6th Type. "S C. Court," 29 mms. long at the top of the stamp, at a distance of 2½ mms. below is "Calcutta," 20 mms. in length. This type is surcharged on the stamp of class E, Foreign Bill Stamps.

8 Ru. *violet*.

To make it still clearer, we will give a resume of this class.

½ Anna,	1st type,	Revenue Stamps.
1 "	2nd "	"
2 "	3d "	Special Adhesives.
4 "	" "	"
8 "	" "	"
1 Rupee,	" "	"
2 Rupees,	" "	Foreign Bill.
3 "	" "	"
4 "	4th "	Special Adhesives.
5 "	3d "	"
6 "	5th "	"
7 "	3d "	"
8 "	6th "	Foreign Bill.
9 "	3d "	Special Adhesive.
10 "	" "	"
20 "	" "	"
30 "	" "	"
50 "	" "	"

Remarks.—It will be noticed that the 4 and 6 Rupees of this class are in *lilac*, while in the unsurcharged class D they are in *light brown* and *green* respectively. This would make it appear as though the earlier series of Special Adhesive Stamps had been printed in *lilac*, for we have altogether 3, 6, 8, and 12 Anna,

and 3, 4, and 6 Rupees in that color, that have been noticed, and no doubt the others exist.
(To be continued.)

SOME OF THE REVENUE STAMPS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Continued.

In the February number we promised that our readers should have an accurate description of the \$5,000 stamp, two proofs of which were in the frame we have been speaking of. To redeem our promise, we put forward the following, the first complete description ever given of this the highest value, we think, of any revenue stamp ever issued by any country.

Very large vertical rectangle, 115 mms. by 68 mms., 4 9-16 inches by 2 1-16 inches. In the centre, in a circle, is a portrait of Washington, larger but of the same design as that of the other values of the same issue. The circle and the portrait are in black. In a space at the top and at the bottom "5,000" in white figures, on red ground, each space being surrounded by waved lines of geometrical lathe-work in green. In three curved labels between the upper space and the centre is "United States Internal Revenue," in white letters on black ground. In a curved label between the lower space and the centre is "Five Thousand Dollars" also in white letters on black ground. Between the latter inscription and the space at the bottom, in a horizontally-lined frame of about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in diameter, is "No." the number of the stamp being placed after the above "No." Near each upper corner is "\$5,000," and each lower corner is "V" all in white letters on black ground. Protruding above, below, and at each side of the centre are points of waved lines in alternate order, of red and green. The whole of the stamp is enclosed in a border consisting of squares placed point to point, and in colors of alternately green and red. Beaded work, trefoils, and other ornamental designs occupy various parts of the stamp.

Two of the above stamps are placed in the centre of the lower part of the frame. The check stamps in same frame, were only two in number, one with the head of Washington to left, the other with an eagle, both types quite prevalent in Philadelphia, at one time. In our next we shall describe the proofs of the match, medicine and playing card stamps.
(To be Continued.)

JAPAN.

In the December number of *Le Timbre Fiscal* is given a description of the new tobacco stamps for Japan. As we have since obtained new facts concerning them and higher values of the said stamps, we think it is a good opportunity to make our American collectors acquainted with them. The stamps exist in two shapes: First, in small rectangles (like our smaller snuff stamps.) Second, in long bands (perhaps for Cigars.)

A. Small Stamps. Vertical rectangle 38 mms. by 24. In the upper part of the stamp

is the chrysanthemum, the royal symbol of Japan. Just beneath this on a curve are Japanese characters, which, with others, have been translated by a Japanese student, a co-worker of the writer, in the School of Mines, Reading, from right to left the characters are in English equivalents, *En-So-In-Shi*, (*Le Timbre Fiscal* has them *yen-tsao-yin-chi*, which is merely a different expression with the same pronunciation.) Literally translated it is "Smoke-plant, seal paper," or "Stamped paper for tobacco." Below this inscription are values also in Japanese. The lower part of the stamp is entirely occupied with a small landscape, a mountain in the distance, tobacco plants at each side of the foreground. The four values we have, and which probably comprise an entire set, vary only in the ornaments in each corner, and differ with each denomination. Lithographed in color on white paper. The currency in Japan is as our own — decimal 10 Rin. equal 1 Sen. 100 Sen equal 1 Yen, and these correspond in value to our mills, cents, and dollars. On the lowest value we find the word "Go," 5 underneath it, "Rin."; on the second value is "Ichi Sen" equal 1 Sen; on the third "Go Sen" equal 5 Sen; and on the highest value is "Ju Sen" equal 10 Sen. The stamps exist in two states, rouletted and perforated 10.

a perforated 10. 5 rin bluish-grey.

b rouletted 5 " bluish-grey.

1 Sen, brown; 5 Sen, green; 10 Sen, carmine. The 5 rin and 1 sen rouletted, are the only ones enumerated by the Belgian Magazine.

B. Long Bands. Long horizontal design, 115 mms. by 15 mms., printed upon a band 272 mms. by 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ mms., the stamp being separated by blue dotted lines. The design represents a sheaf of tobacco leaves upon which is imposed a long tablet with rounded ends. At one end of this tablet is the chrysanthemum, while the centre is occupied by the same inscription found on the small stamps. Colored impression on white paper. No value is indicated, blue.

The Postage Stamp Department.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The cut represents a new Envelope lately introduced in this country, and evidently intended for the countries included in the International Postal Union. This Envelope is not on sale at the Post Offices, and can only be obtained on order, the best means in the world to prevent its general use. The stamp is impressed on the upper right corner of the Envelope, which is made of two colors, white and blue.

2½ d., brown violet.

NORWAY.—In addition to the new series



of postage stamps figured in this paper in the March number, we have received a new Postal Card and Stamped Envelope to comport with the change in currency, and also two "Porte Locale" stamps.

The postal card is of the value of 10 öre. It is the same size as that just obsolete. The border is a simple Greek fret-work. The word "Til" in the old card is missing in this issue.

5 Ore, blue.

The envelope is the same in every respect (except the value) as those of the last series.

5 Ore, blue.

The design of the "Poste Locale" is a central square, with pillar crossed by sword and key, "Drammens" above, "By Post" on either side, "Frimaerke" below, all in colored capitals — On colored ground below, in white letters, 2 Skillings."

2 sk., light green. 2 sk., violet-brown.

United States.—Mr. Cooke, a distinguished collector has sent us an oddity in the shape of a U. S. wrapper, which is stamped with the 2c. 1st die, Plympton, in red. This die, the first used by the Plympton Company, which was the ugliest of the ugly, was soon superseded in favor of a second a trifle better, which in turn gave way to a third, that in use now. The change from brown to red was made just after the third die was prepared.— Unless some Taylor has been tinkering with specimens of the old 2c. wrapper, we cannot understand the cause of the change, unless the Plympton Company is utilizing its waste material, in which case the government should break the contract at once. If the specimen we have received is legitimate, collectors should be on the lookout for them.

2c., red.

Philippine Islands.—The foreign Magazines have been discussing the Amadeus series for this colony, and give the following as the true list.

12 C. de P. rose. 25 C. de P. lilac.
16 " ultramarine. 62 " mauve.
1 P. 25 bistre.

This is very good so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough to explain two specimens in our own collection. One is the 62 C. de P. rose, perforated, not a proof to our thinking, as the proofs we have are all imperforate. The other is the 12 C. de P., rose, in which the arm of the P in "Filipinas" has been scooped out, so to speak, to permit of the insertion of a large elliptical dot, a species of tilde. Will our foreign friends enlighten us?

Porto Rico.—It was at first announced that the stamps for this Spanish colony were similar in value to those in Cuba. Actual inspection, however, has convinced us that somebody made a mistake. There are five values, printed in color on white paper and perforated 14.



5c., brown.	15c., blue-green.
10c., rose.	25c., ultramarine.
5c., bistre.	

Mozambique.—*Le Timbre Poste* announces a set for this Portuguese colony, the design being similar to that used in Angola, Cape Verde, etc.

5 r., black.	40 r., blue.
10 " yellow	50 " green.
20 " bistre.	100 " violet.
25 " carmine.	200 " orange.
	300 r., brown.

St. Helena.—We have received a set of stamps from this colony, and note the following changes:

2d., letters further apart, the line underneath surcharge being narrower and much longer.
4d., letters further apart, the line underneath much broader and shorter, beginning under O and ending under C.

1sh., line under the value a trifle longer than the surcharged value; color sea-green.

Holland.—*Le Timbre Poste* notes a new series of telegraph stamps of the following values and colors:

12½c., lilac.	50c., lilac.
15 c.,	60c.,
20 c., "	1 florin, lilac.
30 c., "	2 "

Cape Verde 16-land.

The list of values given in our last number was not complete. The cut represents the design.

5 r., black.	40 r., blue.
10 " orange.	50 " green.
20 " bist.	100 " violet.
25 " carm.	200 " orange
300 r.,	green.



Le Timbre Poste announces a very peculiar error found in the sheets of the 40 reis stamps. This is the Mozambique stamp of the same value (40 reis,) which, by some unaccountable oversight, has been introduced on the eighth row. This error will be of value only when joined to the Cape Verde stamp.

Argentine Republic.—From a Boston correspondent we have received the 5c. of the late series, with a large figure 1 surcharged in black.

1c. red and black.

Canada.—Better late than never applies to the cut representing the new postal card for International purposes.

MINOR MENTION.

LUXEMBOURG.—The 6 centimes card with f for s has just appeared.

Russia.—The envelope, 5 k., printed in vio-



let-red on two sizes, large and ordinary.—
(*Le T. P.*)

GUATEMALA.—From Mr. R. R. Bogert we have received the 1 real Envelope in a new size, 6½ in. by 3½ in., or about the same size as the No. 5 (Extra Letter,) of the United States Envelope. We have reason to believe that the other values are in this size.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—1 d. triangular on paper, watermarked CC and crown.—
(*Le T. P.*)

GERMAN CONFEDERATION.—On paper similar to that used for the stamps of Alsace occur the following values in the usual colors :

1, 3, 18 kreuzers.
½, 1, 2, 5, groschen.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Alley has kindly sent us a specimen of the 4d, which is now printed in a delicate sea-green color.

Our Belgian Contemporary states, that these stamps are becoming suspicious on account of the numbers and varieties that appear. We have received the 1 gr. *rose* in place of *violet*. The stamps with the *burelage* on the back. The official stamps of ½, 1, and 1 gr. on same paper. A close examination has decided the fact that the *burelage* found on these stamps does not belong to any of the colors used for the Alsace stamps, and furthermore, that the obliteration on some of the stamps is found *under* this *burelage*! Perhaps some German Taylor has been trying his hand.

PERSIA.—Mr. Bogert has sent us an envelope with the 5 shahi stamp printed in the upper right hand corner. The flap bears the *rosace*.

NORWAY.—Our attention has been called to the 2sk. card, surcharged 0.05, and a curved band covering the suppressed value.—
(*Il. Br. Journal.*)

EAST INDIA.—The same paper notes the 1 anna surcharged in red.

“Service—One Anna.”

ANGOLA.—The series is completed by the addition of a 200 r., *orange*, and 300 r., *brown*.

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE.—This Portugese colony has received the new values, 200 r. and 300 r., in colors similar to those just mentioned.

SWITZERLAND.—The 3 fr. telegraph stamp is now printed in bristre.

ST. VINCENT.—We have received the 6p. in very pale *yellow-green*.

SWEDEN.—*Le T. P.* mentions the 12 ore Envelope in bright *ultramarine*; the 24 ore “timbre-taxe” in *grey-lilac*, and a 20 ore postage in *orange* in place of *red*.

VICTORIA.—From the same source we learn that the old 1 d. green, laureled head of Victoria is changed to chamois, and surcharged 8d. in *brown*.

WURTEMBERG.—The *I. B. J.* states that the 18 kr. “postpacket address” is surcharged in black with an oval bearing, the arms.

Correspondents' Column

F. B. S.—1, The newspaper stamps of 1865 are originals. They were not reprinted. 2, Spanish Essay. 3, Forward the specimen for inspection. 4, Counterfeit from Taylor's establishment. 5, Forward for inspection. 6, It is doubtful if we illustrate any U. S. stamps, excepting perhaps the new official seal which will not find its way into collector's hands for some time at least. 7, The best way to secure your object is to insert an advertisement in these columns, when our “Lady Philatelists” will be sure to respond.

F. W. C.—Thanks for 2c. wrapper. See remarks in another part of this paper. By the law passed March 3, it would seem that official stamps are to be done away with, and will be replaced by official envelopes, not stamped, but bearing the name of the department using them. The law restores the franking privilege but restricts it to the Departments of the Government for all official correspondence emanating from them, and to members of Congress for public documents. Your opinion of the utility of official stamps is correct. As far as collectors are concerned, the more the merrier.

F. T.—A writer, for whom we cannot vouch, has informed us that the *rose* “Porte de Mer,” (Mexico) stamps, which we mentioned last month on your authority, are bogus. Durbin has learned this from another source. So long as there is an S. Allan Taylor amongst us—and we have learned this name is a changeling—whose only aim in life seems to sell counterfeits, dupe innocent buyers, compare his vile practices to the trade in bogus jewelry and Alaska diamonds and prostitute his talents in writing snarls at the heels of those, the latches of whose shoes even he is not worthy to tie; so long must Philately be inflicted with the plague of changed and counterfeit stamps. If you and other reputable dealers and publishers will join us in the crusade against these pests, Taylor, Kottshofski and Spaulding, with their vile paper, Beifeld and his “Western Philatelist” and the other mushroom publishers and dealers, will be driven to that delectable abode where “forged certificates” and blackmailing are considered fine arts.

THE CEMETERY.

Herein we shall bury the dealer in counterfeits, the irresponsible dealer, the unreliable dealer, and mark their graves with an everlasting tombstone. No charge for interment.

S. Allan Taylor, (Counterfeits) 11, Ann St., N.Y.

*M. Kattspawski, (Irresponsible) 50, Suffolk St., N.Y.

M. Wineb'rg, (Irresponsible) 178, Clinton St., N.Y.

\$The Equitable Stamp Co. (Unreliable) Box 4989, N.Y.

L. Perkins, (Counterfeits) Philadelphia.

James Lincoln, (Swindler) London, England.

John Thompson, (Unreliable) London, England.

Jos. Beifeld, (Blackmailer) Chicago, Ill.

Hooper & Shannon, (Unreliable) Port Hope, Ontario.

*Has lately formed a partnership with S. Allan Taylor.

§Represented by A. L. Spaulding, who is also joined with S. Allan Taylor.

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VOL. III.

NEW-YORK, MAY, 1877.

No. 5

Haseltine's June Sale.

On the afternoons of June 11, 12 and 13, Mr. Haseltine will offer at auction a very fine assortment of American and Foreign Coins, including a very fine line of Centennial medals. The American series is very well represented; among the silver dollars is an 1801 *proof*, the only one ever offered at public auction. Did space permit we might make extensive extracts. But as Mr. Haseltine will furnish catalogues on application, we refer our readers to the book.

Stamp Literature of 1876.

BY J. K. TIFFANY, ESQ.

Perhaps nothing will better indicate the prosperity and popularity of stamp-collecting than a glance at the long list of the publications of last year. Many of the monthlies, it is true, are of the mushroom order but others have attained a venerable age. All the catalogues are much superior to their predecessors, some almost attaining the dignity of scientific treatises. It is singular to observe that all the better sort of publications emanates from the same cities that nourished the philatelic press when stamp-collecting was in its infancy, and none flourish except in the centres of Art, Science, and Literature. One might almost infer that stamp-collecting was becoming an index of civilization. There has appeared about two dozen American monthlies, aggregating some 120 numbers. Only those are given published last year.

Adams' Coin Co.—Collector's News, Vol. I, Nos. 5 to 9, and Vol. II, No. 1

Andrus, J. A. K.—Curiosity Hunter, Vol. IV., Nos. 1 to 4.

Anon.—The Monthly Post, Vol. I, No. 1.

Barry.—The Trader, Nos. 1 and 2.

Beifeld, Jos.—The Western Philatelist, Vol. IV., Nos. 18 to 25, and Vol. 5, Nos. 26 to 28

Brown, W. P.—The Curiosity Cabinet, Vol. II, Nos. 2 to 5.

Clemens.—The Collector's Companion, Vol. I, No. 1.

Crapo, E. B.—The Collector's Own, Vol. I, No. 2.

DePuy, C. C.—The Collector's Own, Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2.

Dickert, I. E.—The Philatelic Advertiser, Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 3.

Durbin, L. W.—The Philatelic Monthly, Vol. II, Nos. 1 to 12.

Gambs, E. F.—The St. Louis Philatelist, Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 4.

Hayward, F. A.—The Philatelic Circular, Vol. I, No. 1.

Locke, A. W.—The Philatelic Gem, Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 6.

Luebker, H.—The Monthly Chronicle, Vol. I.

Merrill, D. E.—The Monthly Philatelist, Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 6, and Vol. II, No. 7.

Reese, J. S.—The Collector's Companion, Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 3.

Scott, J. W.—The American Journal of Philately, Vol. x, 12 Nos.

Taylor, S. A.—The Stamp Collectors' Record, No. 44.

Trifet, F. W.—Stamp Circular and Price Catalogue, Vol. III, Nos. 25 to 36.

Waller, C. R.—The Stamp Dealer's Own, Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 3.

Wendell, M.—The Stamp, Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2.

Wilcox, J. E.—The American Philatelist, Vol. I, Nos. 5 and 6.

Wineburg, M.—The Stamp Collector's Monthly, Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 9.

Winner—Casey.—Coin and Stamp Journal, Vol. II, Nos. 1 to 12.

Of American Catalogues there have been published only seven, but in the names of seventeen different dealers, as follows:

Bechtel, Calder, Craig, DePuy, Dickert, Durbin's Third edition, Hines, Kingman, Leckie, Locke, Scott, Seebeck, Trifet, 10th edition, Trifet, Revenue Catalogue, 1st edition, Wineburg.

Of American directories there are two: Beifeld's Directory of Dealers in the United States and Canada, and Caem's Canadian Stamp Directory. Besides these there were published a Catalogue of the sale of Dec. 11, by Scott, and several Albums by Trifet, Scott, and Beifeld, making in all forty-seven different American publications in a single year. It is possible that there have been others, or other numbers of several of those enumerated, and the compiler would respectfully request any person who may know of such to communicate the particulars to him.

England has furnished us with only two monthlies this year, but both these of a superior character—Alfred Smith & Co's Monthly Circular, and Stafford Smith's Philatelist. There are also C. T. Robinson's Stamp Col-

lectors' Guide, fifth year and Mortimer's ENVELOPES ACTUALLY EMPLOYED Archaeologist, Vol. II, Nos. 8 to 14, January to July, Stamp Articles by Dr. Viner. Stanley Gibbons & Co. published their September Catalogue; P. W. Palmer and J. D. Russell their Catalogues, and Alfred Smith & Co. their 23d Edition. Stanley Gibbons furnished a supplement to the Imperial, and Lincoln the 3rd Edition of his Album. Next month we shall give a list of French, German, Italian, and Spanish publications for 1876.

[To be continued.]

Reference List of U. S. Post Office Envelopes.

PART I. STAMPED ENVELOPES.

There is much doubt and uncertainty respecting the official envelopes used by the Post Office Department. As no complete list has ever appeared, we take pleasure in presenting to our readers an accurate enumeration as far as it goes, compiled from the specimens in our own collection. We will not pretend to state that this list embraces everything issued for the Post Office. If any of our friends have specimens not mentioned here, we shall be happy to be informed of them.

There are four sizes used, called by the Department, 1, 2, 3, 4. No. 1 measures 140x83 mms; 2, 161x89 mms; 3, 225x100 mms; 4, 258x110 mms. The face of the envelope, in addition to the embossed stamp, is (1) plain; has (2) three dotted lines for the address; (3) the address partly or wholly printed; (4) various inscriptions in the upper left hand corner. In addition is the inscription in the lower left-hand corner, calling attention to the use to which the envelope is to be put. It is supposed that every one knows the difference between the stamped impressions of both series. We will, therefore, confine ourselves to the different inscriptions.

All are printed on canary-colored paper, vergeured, and watermarked with the monogram of the letters U. S. P. O. D.

We shall first note the envelopes surcharged "Specimen."

Reay.

Plympton.

SIZE 1.

1. 2c.	11. 2c.
2. 3c.	12. 3c.
3. 6c.	

SIZE 2.

4. 2c.	13. 2c.
5. 3c.	14. 3c.
6. 6c.	15. 6c.

SIZE 3.

7. 2c.	16. 2c.
8. 3c.	17. 3c.
9. 6c.	

SIZE 4.

10. 6c.	18. 3c.
---------	---------

Reay Series.

[The figures in parenthesis after value, indicate marked shades of paper.]

SIZE 1.

I. Three dotted lines.	19. 2c. (2)
	20. 3c. (2)

II. Address partly printed "Postmaster..... County."	21. 3c.
--	---------

III. Same. In upper left corner, "Notice to Publisher."	22. 3c
---	--------

IV. Same. In upper left corner, "Money Order Business."	23. 2c.*
	24. 3c.

Variety, with horizontal vergeures.

	25. 3c.
--	---------

V. Plain. In upper left corner, "Registered Business."	26. 2c.
--	---------

Variety, with horizontal vergeures	27. 2c.
------------------------------------	---------

VI. Three dotted lines. In upper left corner, "Registered Business."	28. 2c.
--	---------

VII. Address partly printed, "Postmaster..... County." In upper left corner, "Registered Business."	29. 3c.
---	---------

SIZE 2.

VIII. No lines, address, or inscriptions.	30. 3c.
---	---------

[This Envelope is printed on white paper, watermarked, and is believed to be unique. The figure 3 has groundwork of lines.

IX. Three dotted lines.]	
--------------------------	--

	31. 2c.
	32. 3c. (2)

X. Partly printed address, "Superintendent..... Station,..... P.O., New York."	33. 2c.
--	---------

XI. Same. The first word is in "lower case," the remainder in Italic capitals.	34. 2c.
--	---------

XII. Partly printed address, "Postmaster..... County."	35. 3c.
--	---------

XIII. Same. In upper left corner, "Notice to Publisher."	36. 3c.
--	---------

XIV. Three dotted lines. In upper left corner, "If not found, state 'why,' and return to M. O. Department, New York Post Office."	37. 3c.
---	---------

XV. Partly printed address, "Postmaster..... County." In upper left corner, "Money Order Business."	38. 3c.
---	---------

XVI. Partly printed address, "Superintendent..... Station,..... P.O. New	
--	--

*Evidently a mistake; as postage outside of the city, or from one Post Office to another is 3 cents, not 2 cents.

York." In upper left corner, "Money Order Business."
63.c.2
SIZE 3.
XVII. Three dotted lines.
40. 2c. [2]
41. 3c.
42. 6c.
XVIII. Printed Address, "Auditor of Post Office Department, Washington, D.C."
43. 3c.
XIX. Printed Address, "First Assistant Postmaster General—Post Office Department, Washington, D. C."
44. 3c.
XX. Same as XIX, but "Second" instead of "First."
45. 3c.
XXI. Same as XIX, but "Third" instead of "First."
46. 3c.
XXII. Partly printed address, "Postmaster County." In upper left corner, "Money Order Business."
47. 2c.*
48. 3c.
49. 6c. [2]
XXIII. Printed Address, same as XVIII. In upper left corner, "Money Order Business."
50. 6c.
XXIV. Three dotted lines. In upper left corner, "Registered Business."
51. 6c.
XXV. Partly printed address, "Postmaster County." In upper left corner, "Registered Business."
52. 3c.
53. 6c.
XXVI. Printed Address, "Money Order Business—Post Office Department, Washington, D. C." In upper left corner, "Contents."
54. 3c. [2]
SIZE 4.
XXVII. Three dotted lines.
55. 6c. [2]
XXVIII. Partly printed address, "Postmaster County" In upper left corner, "Registered Business"
56. 6c.
XXIX. Same as XXVI.
59. 6c.
(To be continued.)

The Newspaper Stamps of 1865.

Not long since we informed one of our subscribers that the newspaper and periodical stamps of 1865 had not been reprinted. We thought we were correct in our information. But the august Trifet thinks otherwise, and he has informed one of his correspondents that these stamps were reprinted. The following extract from a letter dated June 14th, 1875, and written by Wm. M. Ireland, Esq., who must be known to the infallible Trifet, needs no comment.

*See foot-note on opposite page.

"I thank you for sending the — with the article about the stamps. The criticism on the newspaper and periodicals of 1865 is decidedly good when the fact is known that the 'reprints' are *actual bona fide* originals. They have been in my safe ever since 1867 or 1869, when they were received direct from the contractors, and I KNOW they are originals. I make no comment on the other portions of the article, but if the criticisms have no better foundation than this they are of no account.

Very resp'y yours,

(Signed) WM. M. IRELAND." The Italics and capitals are Mr. Ireland's. Now, Trifet, get out your documents.

The Postage Stamp Department.

Chili.—We do not remember having seen the following envelope described. It was evidently intended as a companion to the other values. Bust in oval, solid label with "Chili" in open letters above, as in the others of the series. "Porte Franco Dos Centavos" on engine-turned groundwork below, in colored letters. The envelope is blue paper, has the word "specimen" on the face and measures 119x72 mms.

2c., red.

Mexico.—We have received the 5c., 10c. and 50c. on vermilion paper.

Norway.—In the April number, 5 Ore blue, postal card, should be to Ore *armin*.

United States.—A correspondent informs us of a No. 3, 3c. envelope, 117x5, on cream, without watermark.

Uruguay.—



These cuts will give some fair idea of the stamps described in our March number. We reproduce the values,

1c., brown. 20c., ochre.
5c., green. 50c., black.
10c., red-brown. 1 peso, blue.

Dutch Colonies—From *Le Timbre Poste* we learn of changes in the postal cards.

Curagao—no stamp, green.

" 12½c., orange.

Java, 12½c. grey.

Suriname, 12½c., yellow.

" no stamp, carmine.

Of the Java cards two varieties are found, with and without inscription on the back. The Javanese inscription is reversed.

Trinidad.—The same paper mentions the 4 p., grey, and 1 sh., orange, surcharged "Too Late."

Hong Kong.—It also calls attention to a new stamp for the Colony of the value of 16 cents, no color given.

Belgium.—We are also indebted to our Belgian *confrere* for a description of official post cards. These are employed by the Minister of public works, the Minister of finance, and the Minister of war and bear the names of the respective offices. They are single and double.

Victoria.—The resuscitated 8d. stamp is printed in brown.

Great Britain.—This country now possesses an extensive series of telegraph stamps, some of the types of which were described some months ago. The following is the complete list; the words in parentheses represent the watermark:

1 d, brown-red, (trefoil.) 3 sh, blue, (rose.)
3 " carmine, (rose.) 5 " carmine, (cross).
4 " blue-green, (garter.) 10 " green-grey
6 " green, (rose.) £1 br'n-vio'l. (trefoil).
1 sh green, (rose). £5 orange, (trefoil).

St. Vincent.—The shilling is now printed bright red.

South Australia.—A new postal card, 1 d, dark lilac on buff.

Sierra Leone.—New value, 3 half pence printed in greyish lilac, same design as other values, (Trifet.)

French Colonies.—*L'Ami des Timbres* describes a card similar to that used in France. The inscription reads "Prix pour la France, l'Algérie, les colonies Françaises et le pays étrangers avec lesquels l'échange des cartes postales est autorisé, 20 centimes." In lower left angle "Marine—1876—(696)." black on white.

Alwar.—Two values have appeared.

½ an, blue. 1 an, brown.

Ceylon.—In our next we may give an illustration of a new envelope.

4c, blue.

Sweden.—A new official, current type, value 4 ore, grey.

Straits Settlements.—The 30 cents is now surcharged "28 cents" in black.

India.—We have received an envelope of ½ anna, 116x66 mms, pointed flap, thick white vergeued paper, with tress mark, lion and tree, uncolored. ½ an, blue.

English Preaching vs. English Practice.

Cribbing is an awful crime—as bad as selling counterfeit stamps. The editor without brains resorts to the former—the dealer without moral sense resorts to the latter; both thrive for a time. Our polychromatic English stamp-papers never crib. No! No! But when they see it in others, their indignation knows no bounds. Here comes the "Philatelic Quarterly" reading a lecture to some of our luckless American publishers. "The Boston Monthly Stamp Circular," says our rose-colored

brother "is edifying its readers with a reprint of the 'spud papers.' I think Mr. Trifet might have had the politeness to ask our publishers' permission, or have stated that he was reprinting from the *Philatelist*. I may make the same remark of —, which has copied the article "Our Hobbies," as though it had been written for that journal, without the smallest acknowledgement. It costs so little to be polite, that I cannot help feeling surprised that the American papers so continually steal—for this is its right name,—articles from other journals!"

It is too bad! But you must not expect politeness from Boston or from Fulton Street. But then, Mr. Rose-Color, where is your own politeness? Like the dog, with the bone, crossing the bridge, have you lost it in seeking to get some imaginative quality from these quarters? For right above your own little lecture is a paragraph *stolen* bodily from the January number of "The Coin and Stamp Journal!" Now, is this honest? Is this the kind of virtue you possess? Are you fit to throw the first stone?

The Revenue Stamp Corner.

PRESIDED OVER BY
WALTER LEE BROWN.

NOTES FROM A COLLECTION OF REVENUE STAMPS
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Continued.)

G. SHARE TRANSFER STAMPS.—We read concerning them: "Share Transfer Stamps: These stamps are used to denote the duty chargeable on the transfer of the shares of any Banking Corporation or Joint Stock Company which can be effected by simple endorsement. They were introduced in September, 1863." This class comprises fifteen values in two types, the general description of the two types being as follows: Vertical rectangle, 30 mms. by 25 mms. In the centre, in a circular band is inscribed "Gov't of India—Share Transfer" in colored letters on tinted ground and on ground of fine horizontal lines, is the same profile of the Queen as is on the stamps of class D, to left. Colored impression on tinted paper, perforated 15. The principal part of the stamp is in *lilac*, while the value is generally in *red*.

1ST TYPE.—In a little space at top of stamp, in white letters on red ground, are the figures of value and "Ans." At left of this is the value in letters, and at the right the word "Anna" or "Annas," all in *lilac* letters on tinted ground, the whole being enclosed in a straight label. In a similar straight label at bottom of stamp the value in white letters on red ground. Small pearls occupy the greater portion of the corners of the stamps. Each value differs in minute details in the arrangement and number of pearls, &c., from its neighbor, though the 1, 8 and 12 Annas are very similar, as are also the 2, 3 and 4 Annas.

One Anna.	Four Annas.
Two Annas.	Eight "
Three "	Twelve "

2D TYPE.—In a curved label above centre is the value in white letters on red ground. In the centre of a similarly curved label below centre is a little space occupied by the value in figures and abbreviations "A," "R," "Rp," or "Rps," in white letters on red ground. At each side of this in the label is the value in white letters on lilac ground. Close examination shows even no minute difference in the details.

One Rupee.

R. 4 Annas.

Two R. 8 "

Three R. 12 "

Five Rupees.

Six R. 4 "

Seven R. 8 "

Ten Rupees.

Twenty "

Remarks.—This is the first correct list published in this country, all of the values having been catalogued in foreign magazines.

(Finis.)

ROUMANIA.

The second issue of revenue stamps for this country took place on July 1st, 1875 and consisted of five values, all of exactly the same design, the description of which we give in brief. Large vertical rectangle 27½ mms. by 41½ mms. In the centre in a diamond-shaped frame are the arms of Roumania, and the inscription "Romania Timbre." Below this the values in letters and still lower the numerals of value. Also numerals in each corner. Ornamented borders—groundwork of delicate design. Typographic impression in color on white paper and perforated 11. The arms, denominations of value, and borders are in black for all the values; the color of the groundwork differs with each one.

5 Bani, bl'k on orange. 20 Bani, bl'k on rose.
10 " " blue. 25 " " green.
15 " " gray.

Thus far all right and this issue was the one we thought in use at the present time, but by the courtesy of Mr. Bogert, we have received two stamps which would lead us to infer the existence of a new issue for this year. In design they are the same as the issue just described; in color, however, they vary. As before the arms, values and borders are in black, while the groundwork differs.

5 Bani, bl'k on green.

10 " " blue.

We thought at first they might be inversions of color [*i. e.* errors of impression] of the 1875 issue, but from the fact that we have since received some from another source, and that all are cancelled in 1877, (one as late as Feb. 17,) we shall, for the present, date their existence from this year. Two values are all that we have met thus far.

SPAIN.

The revenue stamps used in Spain and her colonies for the year 1866 do not appear to be very well known. We have had the good fortune to see a complete set of one series, and

as heretofore only one value out of nine, of that series for 1866, has ever been catalogued or mentioned in any way, we give our description. The stamps belong to the series called "Papel sellado," or in English, their use is for Policies of Insurance, &c. First, a general description:—Large vertical rectangle, average size 29 mms. by 44 mms. In centre, allegorical figures, varying for each value, in ornamented frames, also varying for each value. On each stamp, however, is found an oval containing the arms of Spain and "Isabel Segunda," all embossed in white. In border at right of each stamp is "Año de 1866," at left the value, at bottom "Sello —°." Impression typographic, in color on white paper and unperforated.

Sello 1°, 20 Escudos, bistre. Standing figure of Minerva with lance. Oval at bottom.

Sello 2°, 15 Escudos, brown. Sitting figure with law book on lap.

Sello 3°, 10 Escudos, purple. Warrior.

Sello 4°, 6 Escudos, orange. Hercules.

Sello 5°, 3 Escudos 30 cs. brown. Figure with Sheaf.

Sello 6°, 1E° 60 cent, carmine. Sitting figure with castle on lap.

Sello 7°, 80 cent. Esc.° green. Warrior with lance.

Sello 8°, 40 cs de E°, blue. Sitting figure of Hercules different from the 6 Escudos.

Sello 9°, 20 cs. de E°, black. Figure of Justice leaning on pedestal. This is the common one so well known. Besides this series was the one with "S° Judicial" at bottom. All of the same design, being a standing figure of Justice with veil, scales and sword, (different from the Sello 9°).

20 cent. Esc'°, blue, 60 cent. Esc'°, lilac.

40 " " green. 80 " " brown.

1 Escudo, pink.

SOME OF THE REVENUE STAMPS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Continued.

The remainder of the frame we have thus far been describing, is occupied with the various match, medicine and playing-cards stamps of the United States. Some of these are in the normal colors, others not. Taking up the match stamps first, we give a list of those in normal colors, then those in other colors and finally any essays, varieties, &c. After that, the medicine stamps in the same order. We give no description of those that are well known.

Match stamps—normal colors:

Alexander's, rooster,	1 cent, orange.
American Fussee Co.,	1 " black.
" Match Co., Cleveld',	3 cents, "
Baltimore Ex. Waterproof,	1 cent, blue.
Barber, Geo. & O. C.,	1 " "
Bentz, H. & M, eagle,	1 " "
Bousfield & Poole,	3 cents, black.
Brown & Durling,	1 cent, green.
Byam, Carleton & Co., small,	1 " black.
Clark, Jas. M., eagle,	1 " green.

Cramer & Kemp,	1	"	blue.
Daily, M., head of Franklin,	1	"	"
Eichele, Aug.,	1	"	black.
Goldback, A. & Co.	1	"	green.
Greenleaf & Co., Phœnix,	1	"	"
Griggs & Scott,	1	"	black.
Howard, B. & H. D., eagle,	1	"	blue.
Hunt, L. G.,	1	"	black.
Ives' Matches,	1	"	blue.
Kyle, W. S.,	1	"	black.
New York Match Co., shield,	1	"	blue.
" " " " long.	1	"	green.
Portland " " small.	1	cent	black.
Powell, V. R.,	1	"	blue.
Richardson, D. M.,	1	"	black.
Russell, E. T.,	1	cent	black.
Schmitt & Schmittdiel,	1	cents	blue.
Stanton, H.,	1	cent	black.
Star Match Co.,	1	"	"
Swift & Courtney, diamond,	1	"	blue.
Thompson, E. R., Star,	1	"	green.
U. S. Match Co., lamp,	1	"	black.
Wilmington Parlor Match Co.	1	"	"

Match stamps not in normal colors.

Akron Match Co., Moon,	1	cent	black.
Am. Match Co., Rock Island,	3	cents	
Bendel, B. & Co., large,	12	"	
Bock, Schneider & Co.,	1	cent	lake.
Buck, L. W. & Co.,	1	"	green.
Crown Match Co.,	1	"	"
Curtis, W. D., deer,	1	"	black.
Excelsior M. Co., Watertown,	1	"	green.
Greenleaf & Co., Phœnix,	3	cents	orange
Hotchkiss, J. G. Match Co.,	1	cent	black.
N. Y. Match Co., eagle,	1	"	blue.
Orono Match Co., tree,	1	cent	black.
Pierce " " volcano,	1	"	blue.
San Francisco Match Co.,	12	cents	lake,
" " " " black.	12	"	black.

And now comes a variety (probably an essay only) which before we saw it in the aforesaid frame, we had never even heard of in any way, shape or manner. It is the match stamp with eagle depicted upon it, which formerly read 'P. Eichele & Co., and now reads 'Eichele & Co.,' with 'Peter Eichele' instead.

1 cent, black.

Our next instalment will open with the medicine stamps.

(To be Continued.)

STANLEY MOORE & Co.

We did not know the character of these gently when we inserted their advertisement. Our attention has been called to their manner of doing business, and we now give them this notice free, and a place in "The Cemetery."

Mr. E. B. Sterling has sent us one of their circulars inside of which they have placed certain stamps which they offer at great bargains in quantities. These stamps are

Lubeck, at 1-6 per dozen, sets of 5.
Hanover 7-6 " " " 14.
LaGuaira 5- " 100 of two kinds.

Turkey, 1st issue, 5- per dozen, sets of 5.
Persia, at 5- per dozen, sets of 4.
All these stamps are well executed forgeries, which may even deceive an expert. We caution our readers against the newly-fledged firm.

Correspondents' Column.

E. B. S. 1, In almost all our stamp journals, appeared notices of a certain dealer in Camden, who is afflicted with the idea that it is a laudable thing to sell counterfeit stamps. Perhaps he has been a pupil of S. Allan Taylor of this city, who has quite a school of anxious students, all being well instructed in the noble arts of cleaning stamps, changing their colors, making counterfeits, and running up bills with foreign dealers, whom they not only persistently refuse to pay, but call "swindlers" when they ask payment. The Magdalena stamp (!) you sent should be handled very tenderly—put into the fire. 2, Alfred A. Post, Jr., in our estimation, occupies an enviable position. He prides himself on his noble birth, and a genealogical list as long as our editorial arm, which list, by the way, should not prevent this editorial arm from putting him into one of the dark cells of the Tombs. He claims to have a large collection of stamps; but if they were obtained as he obtained some very valuable specimens from us, they will never secure his entry into the regions where Truth prevails. We dare not put him in "The Cemetery," lest those already buried therein should rise in open rebellion at his coming. Stanley Moore & Co. have found what they have been looking for. "Requiescant in pace."

W. T. L. Moen's Catalogue is the best published. The Revenue stamps enumerated in it need not interfere with your purposes. It is better this way than none at all. "Chiffres a relief, inscrip, transversales lilas, estampille a droite, fleuron a la patte, C. sur B. (Imp. de Berlin), type 6, means embossed figure (of value) transverse lilac inscription, stamped on the right tress-mark (rosace) on the flap, colored impression on white paper (printed in Berlin). Type 6—see figure 6 at end of catalogue. A small French Dictionary will give you all the assistance you need.

G. S. We are perfectly familiar with the article in St. Nicholas. In fact we wrote it and not C. H. Coster, as you state. This individual did attempt to take the credit of its authorship, but the exposure he received before the National Philatelic Society has taught him a lesson he will not soon forget.

S. K. H. Your *Numismatic Circular* should stimulate the collection of ancient coins. We are sure the field for it is very large and an open one, and you are taking the best means to popularize the science. You have our best wishes.

A. R. ALSACE. That portion of our advertisement was inserted by some mistake. Vol. II has given the feature you speak of. If you

will order the second Volume of the C. and S. J. you will find many names of collectors who will be pleased to open a correspondence with you.

F. B. S. 1, Your Tasmanian is worth 40c. 2, The Spanish Essay is worth 200c. 3, See Mr. Ireland's letter confirmatory of newspaper stamps. 4, Perhaps because the check stamps are not adhesive they do not find a place in catalogues. If this be not the reason, Trifet or Durbin may inform you. 5, Your stamp may have been taken from one of the stamped envelopes utilized by the German Confederation by covering the embossed type by the adhesive and then placing over all a rectangular surcharge. We can tell better by seeing your specimen. 6, It is no trouble to answer questions.

T. K. Concerning the Mexican "Porte-de-Mer" stamps in rose, we have not found any reason to change our opinion, as expressed in the April number, although one of the foreign papers gives a long list of values in rose. Not a month ago we received from the City of Mexico a full set of the current stamps, including the "Porte de Mer" in black, which would seem to point to the conclusion that the rose stamps had not reached the City of Mexico. It is natural to suppose that the Capital of a Country is the disbursing office of its stamps. If the rose stamps are used in Vera Cruz, the authorities in the City of Mexico are not aware of it, or were not at the time we received the black stamps. Our advice is, therefore, to keep clear of them.

To numerous inquiries asking why the present number has been delayed, we will state that a long and severe illness prevented us from attending to the paper which has been in the printers hands since May 15th.

THE CEMETERY.

Herein we shall bury the dealer in counterfeits, the irresponsible dealer, the unreliable dealer, and mark their graves with an everlasting tombstone. No charge for interment.

S. Allan Taylor, (Counterfeits) 11, Ann St., N.Y.
*M. Kattspawski, (Irresponsible) 50, Suffolk St., N.Y.
M. Wineberg, (Irresponsible) 178, Clinton St., N.Y.
The Equitable Stamp Co. (Unreliable) Box 4989, N.Y.
L. Perkins, (Counterfeits) Philadelphia.
James Lincoln, (Swindler) London, England.
John Thompson, (Unreliable) London, England.
Jos. Beifeld, (Blackmailer) Chicago, Ill.
Hooper & Shannon, (Unreliable) Port Hope, Ontario.
Stanley Moore & Co., (Counterfeits) Liverpool, Eng.
H. S. Bacon, (Counterfeits) Camden, N.J.
Willie Bendit, (Unreliable) E. Saginaw, Mich.
Has lately formed a partnership with S. Allan Taylor.
Represented by A. L. Spaulding, who is also joined with S. Allan Taylor.

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Littra E. 4-15

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THE COIN & STAMP JOURNAL.

FEARLESS AND INDEPENDENT.

VOL. III.

NEW-YORK, JUNE, 1877.

No. 6

Reference List of U. S. Post Office Envelopes.

PART I. STAMPED ENVELOPES.

(Concluded.)

Plympton Series.

SIZE 1.

XXX. Three dotted lines.
58. 2c.

XXXI. Printed address, "H. T. Sperry,
Agent—Stamped Envelope Agency,
Hartford, Hartford Co. Conn."
In upper corner, "Registered Busi-
ness—Return Bill for Stamped
Envelopes."
59. 3c.

XXXII. Three dotted lines. In upper left
corner, "For return of the—Memo-
randum Weight Receipts."
60. 2c.
60a. 2c. Variety of letters for in-
scription.
SIZE 2.

XXXIII. Three dotted lines.
61. 2c. [2]
62. 3c.

XXXIV. Partly printed address, "Superin-
tendent.....Station.....P. O.
New York."
63. 2c.

XXXV. Three dotted lines. In upper left
corner, "If not delivered in 5 days,
return to Inquiry Office, Room 14,
Second Floor, New York Post
Office."
64. 2c. (3)
65. 3c.

XXXVI. Same as XXXV, but "Room 14
Second Floor," omitted.
66. 2c. (2)

XXXVII. Same as XXXVI, but "Searcher's,
Department" instead of "Inquiry
Office."
67. 3c.

XXXVIII. Three dotted lines. In upper
left corner, "If not found, state
why, and return to M. O. De-
partment, New York Post Office."
68. 2c.
69. 3c.

XXXIX. Partly printed address, "Super-
intendent.....Station.....
P. O., New York." In upper
left corner, "Money Order Busi-
ness."

XL. Partly printed address, "Postmaster
.....County." In upper left cor-
ner, "Money Order Business."
70. 2c. [2]

XLI. Partly printed address, "Postmaster
.....Co." In upper left corner
"M. O. B.—Canadian." Along left
margin, "If not called for in 30 days,
return to Postmaster of the U.S. Inter-
national Exchange Post Office at
New York, N. Y.
71. 3c.

XLII. [This Envelope is light creamy white.]
Three lines. In upper left corner,
"Registered Business."
72. 3c.

XLIII. Partly printed address, "Postmaster
.....County." In upper left cor-
ner "Registered Business."
73. 2c.

XLIV. Three lines. In upper left corner,
"Office of Superintendent Railway
Mail Service—Second Division."
74. 3c [2]
75. 3c.
SIZE 3.

XLV. Three lines,
76. 2c.
77. 3c. [2]
78. 6c.

XLVI. Printed Address, "Auditor for Post
Office Department, Washington, D.C."
79. 3c.

XLVII. Printed Address, "First Assistant
Postmaster General, Post Office
Department, Washington, D. C."
80. 3c.

XLVIII. Same as XLVII, but "Second" in-
stead of "First."
81. 3c.

XLIX. Same as XLVII, but "Third" in-
stead of "First."
82. 3c.
82a. 3c. Much longer line under
word "Official." Variety, with dotted
line under the word "Official" in
lower left corner.
83. 3c. [2]

L. Three lines. In upper left corner, same
inscription as in XXXV.
84. 2c.
85. 3c.

LI. Partly printed address, "Postmaster
.....County." In upper left corner,

"Money Order Business,"
 86. 3c. [2]
 87. 6c.

LII. Three dotted lines. In upper left corner, "Registered Business."
 88. 3c. [2]
 89. 6c. [2]

LIII. Partly printed address, "Postmaster County." In upper left corner, "Registered Business."
 90. 6c.

LIV. Printed Address — "Superintendent Foreign Mails, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C." In upper left corner, "Registered Business."
 91. 3c. [2]

LV. Printed Address—"Chief of Division, Mail Depredation Office, P. O. Department, Washington, D. C." In upper left corner, "Registered Business."
 92. 3c. [2]

LVI. Printed Address. "Third Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C." In upper left corner, Registered Business."
 93. 3c

LVII. Three lines. In upper left corner, "Office of the Superintendent Railway Mail Service, Second Division."
 94. 3c.
 95. 6c.

LVIII. Partly printed address, "Postmaster County. of.... State of...." In upper left corner circular medallion inscribed above U. S. P. O. Dep't; below "Stamped Envelope Agency." Enclosing picture of the manufactory. Beneath the medallion, "Hartford, Conn."
 96. 3c.

LIX Partly printed address, "Postmaster County." In upper left corner, "Registered Business."
 97. 6c. [2]

LX. Partly printed address, "Superintendent of Post Office Station.... at.... New York."
 98. 2c.

San Marino.

This little State, situated near the coast of Italy, on the 44th parallel, has just risen into Philatelic importance. Some few words respecting it may not be out of place.

San Marino, the most ancient and most limited republican State of Europe, area 21 sq. miles was settled in 469 by Marinus, a Dalmatian hermit, who, obtaining a grant of territory, was joined by others, and established a community whose independence has remained undisturbed through all subsequent changes in Europe. It consists of a craggy mountain 2,200 feet in height, situated amidst the lesser ranges of the Apennines, and surrounded by provinces formerly belonging to the Pontifical States. It possesses a total area

of 21 miles, and comprises a town of the same name, and several villages in the adjacent territory. The climate is healthful, but owing to its exposure, high winds and frequent rains prevail. The town of San Marino is built on a slope of the mountains; it is accessible only by one road, and is protected by walls and towers. It contains several squares and streets, rudely paved, and several public buildings, including seven churches, a town hall, a theatre, the Governor's palace, convents, museums and hospitals. The inhabitants who number less than 8,000, are noted for their hospitality, sobriety, industry, and general morality. They are instinctively jealous of their rights, and cling with tenacity to their territorial and legislative independence. Their chief trade is in agricultural produce and cattle.

The early history of the Republic is very obscure. During the Mediæval wars of Italy, San Marino had its pigmy feuds and factions which seem to have been none the less envenomed from the pettiness of the arena in which they were enacted. In 1740, the democratical form of government was securely guaranteed against further assault. The rights of this miniature State were scrupulously respected by Napoleon during his Italian campaign.

The government, designated the Sovereign Grand Council, is composed of sixty members of whom one-third are nobles. From this number are selected the smaller council of twelve (two-thirds from the town and the rest from the county), who, with the assistance of a juris-consult (Counselor), decide all complicated questions. The representatives of the State are described Captains Regent (Capitani Regenti). They are chosen, the one from the nobles, the other from the *bourgeoisie*. They each hold office for only six months. The army of the Republic numbers about 1,000 men.

Our Book Table.

Internationales Briefmarkenhändler — Adressbuch. International Stamp Dealers' Directory. Published by J. A. Martinetz, Arnold Fleischmann, and Robert Odabassian. Wien: 1877. [8vo. 66 pp.]

This is the neatest and best directory of stamp dealers ever published. No pains evidently have been spared in its preparation as is evidenced in the list of over four hundred names inserted in its pages. Germany, of course takes the lead, as it is entitled to, both from the number of dealers and the 51 cities and towns represented. The United States, though not next in order, is entitled to second place, as 51 cities are represented and the names of 117 dealers, some of which we regret to see. There are also dealers from Queensland, Cape of Good Hope, some of the South American States, in fine, from every quarter of the globe.

If the Directory has any drawback at all, it

is the presence of certain dealers in counterfeit stamps, in Europe and the United States. By what *hocus-pocus* Engelhardt Fohl and S. Allan Taylor found their way into this Directory is more than we can tell. Their reputation as dealers in counterfeit stamps is worldwide, and it is very questionable, that of putting their names with those of respectable dealers. We trust the publishers will take note of this in the supplements they promise. It would be a good idea to give the standing of each dealer, and not take the opinion of the dealer himself. The "Coin and Stamp Journal" will furnish the information. Taylor's most active pupil, Kattspawski, who has already taken up so much space in these columns, is also accorded a flaming advertisement, the value of which can best be determined by writing to Webber & Hamlyn of London, or "The Pearl," Toronto, Canada, or studying the Epitaphs in "The Cemetery."

In a first venture it is hard to look for perfection. The drawbacks we have named will no doubt be remedied in a second edition. Every collector should have a copy of this book, if for nothing else than as a guide to the extent of Philately.

Proceedings of the National Philatelic Society.

The June meeting was held at the office of Messrs. Betts & Mason, in Brooklyn.

Amendments to the Constitution were proposed: to reduce the annual subscription to two dollars, payable at the September meeting; to fix the hour for all meetings at 7.30 P.M. and to omit Article VIII relating to impeachments.

The Committee on list of Revenue Stamps reported that, it had reached the stamps of Italy and had already noted over 5,500 stamps.

The Committee on Postal Cards reported progress, and was instructed to proceed with the list and complete it by the September meeting if possible, with power to decide on the method of description and arrangement.

The annual election was held with the following result:

Pres't, JOSEPH J. CASEY,
Vice-Pres't, GEO. B. MASON,
Rec. Sec'y & Treas., R. R. BOGERT,
Corresp'g Sec'y, WALTER LEE BROWN,
Executive Com. { BENJAMIN BETTS,
 { J. A. MASON,
 { T. G. EGER.

The meeting adjourned at 11.10, P. M.
R. R. BOGERT, Sec'y.

New Counterfeits.

We wish to caution our readers to be very careful in receiving the stamps of Spain, Cuba, and Porto Rico, with the surcharge "Habilitado por la Nacion." For want of something better to do, the counterfeiters have taken the

genuine stamps of these countries, and printed upon them a bogus surcharge, which looks very much like the genuine impressions.

In a short time we may have some interesting details concerning these and certain suspicious Bolivar and old Bergedorf stamps. Collectors who may have purchased any of these stamps, will do well to send them to us for examination.

The N. Y. Philatelic Society.

Under a corps of new and efficient officers, this Society enters upon its fourth year, and we hope it will make a better showing than it has done for the past three years of its existence. This will be an easy matter, however, as during that period, absolutely nothing has been accomplished. Even the plainest provisions of its Constitution were ignored; and when affairs come to such a pass, nothing short of a revolution can save a Society from a wreck, if it be worth saving. A revolution in this Society has happened, and groans and wailings are now heard from those who have lost their influences and their offices.

A selfish clique is a detriment to any body associated for mutual advantages, and the National Philatelic Society has, for a long time, been encumbered with this pest, under the self-assumed leadership of C. H. Coster, a hair-brained coxcomb of more impudence than manliness. With flattery, insinuations, and other mysterious influences, he worked upon the late President, Mr. Furlong—as fine a gentleman as ever breathed (or collected stamps)—and with the aid of a few others managed to carry things with a pretty high hand, until finally the older and better members of the Society thought that evil enough had been done, and very quietly but legally affected a revolution by changing the time of election of officers, much to the surprise and chagrin of the clique.

Freed from their influences, the Society breathes more freely, and has already set about active work. Several important papers are in preparation, and we are assured that the next (September) meeting will open under the most favorable auspices. Every inducement will be held out to collectors to identify themselves with this body. The subscription price will be lowered to \$2, for which members will receive, free of other charge, copies of the Society's publications, to be issued at least quarterly. Corresponding members, paying no subscription to the Society, cannot receive copies of these works, unless at a fixed price. We urge upon all collectors the necessity of joining this Society, as by an active participation in its labors will they alone be informed of the movements in Philatelic circles all over the world. The editor will be pleased to receive names to be presented to the next meeting, and will willingly answer any and all communications respecting the Society.

The Postage Stamp Department.

Chili.—The American Bank Note Company has just finished a new series of postage stamps for this country, which we are the first to describe. Small vertical rectangle 20 x 23 mms. In the upper half of the stamp, in a circle with the lower half cut away to show the shoulders, is a profile bust to left of Christopher Columbus, similar to that on the previous issues. Below this, in a straight label is "Colon." The lower half of the stamp is occupied by the numeral or numerals of value, of large size, which "Centavo" or "Centavos" crosses in a curved label. At bottom of stamp is "Chili," also in a curved label. At left is "Correos" and the value in small figures at each side of it, all in a straight label. In a similar label at right of stamp is "Porte Franco." Star in each lower corner. Profusely ornamented.

The whole series is neat, the designs elegantly engraved and the colors well chosen, making the whole effect pretty, though odd. Colored impression on white paper, rouletted. The designs are all precisely similar.

1 Centavo, grey. 5c., rich claret.
2c., deep orange. 10c., blue.
20c., deep-green.

Mexico.—

The accompanying illustration represents what purports to be a stamp issued by some insurgent chief in Campechy. The upper stamp is printed in *indigo*, the lower in *pale blue*. The surcharge of value and the curving line are in *black*. There are two values

25c., blue and black, 50c., blue and black.

Japan.—The color of the current cards has been changed to *chamois*.

5 rin, orange. 1 rin, blue.

New Grenada.—The Vienna Journal states that the current "Cubierta" bears the inscription "Columbia-Cincuenta" in black letters instead of white.

50 Centavos, black.

Finland.—M. Treichel has sent to our Belgian *confrere* the description of a new 16 penni card. The three lines of the upper inscription are in thin characters; the orthography of the second line of the notice is modified by having "ainoastaan" in place of "ainoastansa." The dimensions of this line are less than those of the preceding line.

16 penni, brown.

The current envelope has changed the shade of the stamp from *ultramarine*.

20 penni, blue terne.

Griqualand West.—From *Le Timbre Poste* we learn that the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope are made use of in this Colony by surcharging them with the letters G, or G. W. The following have appeared.

1 p., G, in *black*, large letter.
1 p., G. W. in *red*, small letters.
4 p., G. W. in *black*, "
6 d., G. in *red*, large letter.
5 sh., in *red*, three varieties of letters.

German Confederation.—Le T. P. informs us that the burelage on these stamps has been obtained by a chemical reaction,—the stamps of 1869-71 having been printed on paper with an invisible burelage which can be brought out by changing the white color employed to produce this burelage.

Mauritius.—The 10 pence stamp printed in *red* has the surcharge "Half Penny" in one line in *black*.

Roumania.—Le T. P. notices a 5 p., head of Couza, on white vergeured paper.

5 p., blue.

India.—The same paper notices two other values of the postage stamps with surcharge "On H. M S" Cent.

2 Annas, yellow. 8 Annas, rose.

Mozambique.—

The cut represents the new series of stamps for this Portuguese Colony. The values were given in our April number.



Germany.—*L'Ami des Timbres* notes a change in the two marks, violet, now printed in *lilac*. The 50 pf. has also shed its first color and taken another.

50 pf., *Russian-green*.

Cape of Good Hope.—The 1 shilling green bears the surcharge "One Penny" in *black*.

French Colonies.—The 40 Centimes, new type, unperforated has been received from Martinique. As explaining the reason why the colonies are supplied with the new type before its appearance in France, *L'Ami des Timbres* gives the following statement: The colonies treat directly with the Bank which furnishes them with stamps according to their needs. Martinique has need of the 40 c. stamp; and the Administration (Postal) having no supply of the type with effigy of the Republic, the order is given to the Bank which alone can furnish the new type.

The French colonies of Cochin China, Cambodia, Tonking and Hue in the Kingdom of Anam, are using a postal card in *blue*; the frame is formed of small flowers with four petals. Above the centre "Post Card" and the notice that this card serves for the countries

named above. The space for the stamp is on the right. (*L'Ami*).

France.—We have received from M. Gruat, specimens of the 2c. in the new tint, brown.

The five francs of the new type is perhaps in circulation, as its appearance was ordered for June 1st.

New Grenada.—*L'Ami* mentions the 10 pesos, large stamp, printed in black on rose.

10 pesos, rose.

Brazil.—Also the 10 r. and 20 r., rouletted.

Siam.—The most valuable information found in our Paris contemporary is an illustration of a new series of stamps for this far off country. The stamps have been ordered in Paris, and are of a most curious design. The set not having been completed, the values and colors cannot be given now. We may be able to illustrate them in the July number.

Ceylon.—This is the design of the new envelope mentioned last month. It will be noticed that the design is almost precisely similar to the 4 pence of the previous issue. Perhaps this is merely a fore-runner of a complete series in "cents."

4 cents, blue.



Guatemala.—A very curious country this. Having put the Philatelic world on the alert by a promise of a long series of postals, officials, and envelopes, ordered from the Columbian Bank Note Company of Washington, it suddenly changes its plans—which all South American or Central American Republics have a right to do—and orders a set of postals from Paris. At least so has Mr. R. R. Bogert been informed.

Shanghai.—The 9 candareens blue appears with the surcharge 1 Cand. in blue.

San Marino.—The smallest Republic in the world to have postage stamps. So says *Le Timbre Poste*. There will be five values—2, 10, 20, 30 40 Centimes. They represent the arms of the country with the legend in a circle, "Repubblica di S. Marino. Franco bollo postale," the value in figures. The colors and date of emission have not yet been decided upon.

The Stamps of Bhopal.

India, it would seem, is going to be the great field for Philatelists. Wherever the English Government is in actual control, there the India stamps prevail. But in the numerous native States, which are merely nominally connected with the general government, separate stamps are used, at least for some of the States. It would not have been surprising if

many more of these States have not had stamps or are preparing them.

The stamps of Bhopal are no new venture, as it appears from the researches of Dr. Magnus in *Le Timbre Poste*, that they have been in use since 1871! These stamps are perfectly authentic, and collectors need not hesitate to accept them, if offered by a responsible dealer.

The inscriptions read as follows: In the octagonal frame, H. H. NAWAB SHAH JAHANEE GAM, an inscription which varies in the spelling as we shall see farther on. Translated, it is "Her Highness the Nawab Shah Jahanee Khan." Below, in the panel, between parenthesis, we find, on the black stamp, to the left, a crescent signifying "Anna," and a "bar" $\frac{1}{4}$; to the right, "Anna-paou," $\frac{1}{4}$ Anna. On the red stamp, to the left, a crescent and two bars, 2-4 Annas; to the right "Adho anna," $\frac{1}{2}$ Anna.

In the central part, within the octagonal frame, is an Indian inscription, which we may divide into three parts. 1st line, "1289 Sinne;" 2d, "Djahani Shah;" 3d, "Nawab." In reading, these must be reversed, as follows: Nawab Shah Djahani Sinne 1289, the numerals corresponding to our year 1871-72.

These stamps are printed in sheets of twenty, in four vertical rows; they are all different and the central inscription which is merely embossed in white after the rest of the sheet is printed, is found in all conceivable positions.

We recognize two types, differing in the angles, which are imperfectly reproduced by the cuts. Of the first type we have
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Anna, black.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " red,
the cut representing the $\frac{1}{2}$ Anna.*



The $\frac{1}{2}$ Anna differs again from the $\frac{1}{4}$ Anna, by the lines of the angles, which are double instead of being single. A variety of the black stamp is met with, in which the word JAHANBE is written JAHANE, without the B.

Among the red stamps will be found one having NWAB in place of NAWAB, and others with CAM for GAM.

Of the second type we possess only the
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Anna, black.
Not only the angles differ from the first type, but also the orthography of the inscription of the octagonal frame, which is H. H. NAWAB SHAH JAHANEE CAM (two E's before the last word and CAM without variations on all the stamps.)



*The engraving gives JAHANEE while the stamp bears JAHANBE.

The Revenue Stamp Corner.

PRESIDED OVER BY

WALTER LEE BROWN.

NOTES FROM A COLLECTION OF REVENUE STAMPS
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ERRATA.

Under "Class D—Special Adhesive Stamps" 1st type read "Greek" instead of "Green." The values 1 a. and 2 a. should be light *lilac* and dark *lilac* instead of light *blue* and dark *blue*.

Under "Class F—Small Cause Court Stamps," correct the following errors:

1st type—surcharge should read "Court of S. Causes."

2d type—surcharge should read "S. C. Court."

3d type—the color of the 2 annas should read "lilac."

ADDENDA.

BERARS.

It is our very great pleasure to add to our description of the India revenue stamps, a new chapter which will be on the revenue stamps of Berars, one of the most powerful provinces of India. We are at present able to describe but two classes of stamps in use in Berars—first, Receipt stamps, second, Court Fee. The first class comprises but one value and it is the stamp under Class A of our article, surcharged "Berars" in black. This is the only revenue stamp for Berars that has ever been mentioned or described. The Court Fee stamps are the ones most note worthy. We need give no better or clearer description than by saying that they are the stamps of India noted so analytically under "Class B—Adhesive Court Fee Stamps," surcharged "Berars." The type, color and position of this surcharge constitute the interesting part of "our discourse."

First type of surcharge. "Berars," 15 mms. in length—letters $2\frac{1}{2}$ mms. in height—the surcharge running horizontally on the stamps.

1 Anna, blue-green, "Berars" in brick-red.

2 Annas, deep-orange, " " " blue.

4 " lake,

6 " blue,

8 " bistre,

12 " blue-grey,

1 Rupee, blue-green,

2 Rupees, deep-orange,

4 " lake,

5 " violet,

(The surcharge on the latter value is upside down French *renversee*—whether other values are found with this error, or whether this value is always found with it we cannot tell).

10 Rupees, blue-green, "Berars" in brick-red.

20 " brown-grey, " " blue.

2d type of surcharge, "Berars" 14 mms. in length—letters $3\frac{1}{2}$ mms. in height and always in deep-red.

a. Surcharge vertical—reading from bottom to top.

3 Annas, yellow-green.

b. Surcharge horizontal.

7 Rupees, light-mauve. 40 Rupees, lake.

70 Rupees, deep-mauve.

c. Surcharge vertical—reading from top to bottom.

100 Rupees, blue-green. 400 Rupees, lake.

200 " deep-orange. 700 " mauve.

1,000 Rupees, red-orange.

Remarks.—It will be noticed that the 2 Rupees of Berars and of the High Court Service Stamps are found in *deep-orange*, while the original unsurcharged Court Fee Stamp is in *brown-grey*. Also, that the 20 Rupees of the Berars set is in *brown-grey*, while in the original Court Fee and in the surcharged High Court Service it is in *deep-orange*, which would seem to show that these colors are interchangeable.

NEW ZEALAND.

As seems to be the custom of this JOURNAL, we are again the first to announce new issues. This time it is for two series of revenues for New Zealand. The first is for "Land Deeds." We describe one value, being the only one at present before us. Small vertical rectangle— $18\frac{1}{2}$ mms. by 22. In the centre is a circular band inscribed in black letters on white ground "New Zealand—Five Shillings" with two little ornaments separating the first two words from the last. Inside of the band, in white letters on black ground is "Land Deeds Stamp" and little ornaments. Above the circles a crown, and in each upper corner, in small circles, the numerals of value "5." A sort of Greek pattern occupies the remainder of the stamp. Though severely simple, the whole design is very effective. Being a proof the stamp is unperfected—its color is black which may not, however, be the adopted color. These stamps will be issued on the 1st of July of this year and will consist of the following values:

1 shilling, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10 and 20 shillings—the colors and types of the values we are not able to state just now, but will be before long, as our information is official. The second of the two series we also can say very little about at present—only this much. "Gold Field Stamps will be brought into use before the new year, (1878)." In conclusion, we beg to state that we have in preparation an exhaustive article on "The Revenue Stamps of New Zealand," which will contain a great deal of information with regard to stamps, laws, &c. hitherto unknown to collectors. After the manner of some clergymen who invariably give further "remarks" following their "finals," we give the following official information: "I may also inform you that the 1 d. adhesive label is about to be supplanted by one much smaller, after the pattern of the English Inland Revenue Stamp and will be prepared from a special die."

JAPAN.

We have lately had placed before our eyes a complete set of the Revenue Stamps of Japan, including the silk, tobacco, document, &c. Accompanying them are descriptive notes and laws. We have thought it best to wait until we have had all inscriptions, &c. translated. When this is done, which will take some little time, we shall be able to present our readers with another large lot of information which will be worth the patient waiting.

Correspondents' Column.

R. B. & Co.—The note on page 39 will explain the delay in answering your communications. We prefer to answer correspondents through this column, unless the matter is so important and personal as to call for a written letter, in which case return postage should not be neglected. Have the papers reached you? You will accept our thanks for your efforts in behalf of this paper. Go on.

OVARY TAYLOR.—This is the American way of spelling the name, under the impression evidently, that it was a bad egg, and in adhering to it we do but follow the example of an honorable publisher.—save the mark! You will find some very interesting facts in the abstract of the proceedings of the June meeting of the National Philatelic Society. Be no longer afflicted with horrible night-mares, which sometimes are the result of impaired digestion, but in your case, of a disordered imagination.

HABILITADO.—See remarks on counterfeits. A perfectly reliable dealer may have been deceived in these stamps, as it is seldom a dealer is enough of an expert to detect a well-executed forgery. When we lay the facts before the party from whom you have received these stamps, we are full sure justice will be done. If not, then we shall have no hesitation in exposing him. We have had many dealings with the gentleman in question, and have always found him reliable. Our advice is, therefore, wait.

ROLFO ERALDO.—1. Your paper has been sent regularly. If you cannot find your numbers at your post-office, send us word. 2. In justice to our advertisers, many of whom made complaints, we decided to discontinue the "Exchange" column. You can accomplish your object—that of becoming acquainted with the best American collectors—by joining the National Philatelic Society as an active member. You will then learn who are the members.

W. D.—"Would you advise me to collect private proprietaries and foreign revenues?" This is a question on which we can give no advice. Every collector must be left to his own judgment and to the extent of his purse as to what he shall collect. The field devoted to each is so very large that it is almost impossible to attain completeness in any one direction. Our best collectors devote themselves to one or at most to two lines, and even then but one is followed up closely. Postals

(adhessives, cards, and envelopes), are numerous enough, and a fine collection is the work of years. "Proprietaries" are less so. As for "Revenues," their name is legion. Our co-worker, Mr. Brown, has over 7,000 of the latter, with about as many more to hear from! We have not far from 10,000 postals, and yet are not happy! If you are anxious to have stamps of each class, then aim to complete the series of the United States postals, proprietaries and revenues, and you will have work enough for one mortal. As to the proper method of mounting your stamps, this is a matter requiring separate discussion, and which we shall treat at length before long.

THE CEMETERY.

Herein we shall bury the dealer in counterfeits, the irresponsible dealer, the unreliable dealer, and mark their graves with an everlasting tombstone. No charge for interment.

S. Allan Taylor, (Counterfeits) 11, Ann St., N.Y.
*M. Kattepawski, (Irresponsible) 50, Suffolk St., N.Y.
M. Wineberg, (Irresponsible) 178, Clinton St., N.Y.
\$The Equitable Stamp Co., (Unreliable) Box 4989, N.Y.
L. Perkins, (Counterfeits) Philadelphia.
James Lincoln, (Swindler) London, England.
John Thompson, (Unreliable) London, England.
Jos. Beifeld, (Blackmailer) Chicago, Ill.
Hooper & Shannon, (Unreliable) Port Hope, Ontario.
Stanley Moore & Co., (Counterfeits) Liverpool, Eng.
H. S. Bacon, (Counterfeits) Camden, N.J.
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